Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-90-071 *12 April 1990*

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Latin American Delegates' Views at Drug Summit

PY1104133290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2102 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] London, 10 Apr (EFE)—Today in London Latin American delegates to the drug "summit" agreed that substitution of coca plantations with alternative crops is not the definite solution for eradicating such plantations in the producer countries. During the plenary session, Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde Ballivan told the other delegates that the solution for ending the production of coca leaves "is of an economic nature."

The Bolivian foreign minister agreed with Augusto Ramirez-Campos, director of the UN Development Program, who said that the substitution of the coca plantations has not provided good results and that other economic alternatives are necessary for the campesinos that cultivate coca leaves. Bolivia's position at this summit indicates that "the only path" for resolving the problem of coca-leaf production resides in replacing that economic system with "alternative development." On the other hand, the Bolivian delegation rejected the possibility of using pesticides to destroy the coca plantations because their use would cause serious ecological problems.

The Peruvian delegation today stated that the economies of the producer countries must be strengthened through the elimination of tariff barriers against raw materials that exist in industrialized countries. According to Guillermo Fernandez Cornejo, the Peruvian delegate, Peruvians and Bolivians consider that "the best support that can be given to developing countries in their struggle against drug trafficking is the implementation of measures that will strengthen their economies and improve the productive systems."

Colombian, Peruvian, and Bolivian delegates also agreed that the problem in their countries, which are the main drug producers, must be dealt with in the context of the poverty and lack of development that they experience, and that these facts must be taken into account to resolve the problem.

Regarding the fight against drug trafficking, Fernandez Cornejo recalled that his country "on a daily basis destroys production laboratories, clandestine air strips, and confronts armed groups of drug traffickers who are fighting to strengthen their interests." On the preventive side, the Colombian and Peruvian delegates highlighted the fact that their countries have carried out campaigns to educate the population about the danger of consuming drugs. They also indicated that these campaigns have been aimed at "primary prevention," to prevent drug use among nonusers. The Peruvian delegate indicated that "for the time being there is no significant increase in the use of drugs."

Cuba

TV Marti 'Interfered' With National Broadcast

FL1104175390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] At the close of this newscast, we received the following communique from the National News Agency:

At 0143 [0543 GMT], the signal of the enemy television station interrupted the frequencies of Channel 13. Interference devices immediately began operating and two minutes later, the signal was totally jammed in the coverage area. This morning's event is an act of provocation.

At 0002 [0402 GMT] today, Tele Rebelde began broadcasting on all its channels the commander in chief's dialogue with religious personalities from the Cuban Ecumenical Council, which ended at 0202 [0602 GMT].

At the conclusion of this event, the broadcasts continued with the "24 Hours" program which ended at 0217 [0617 GMT]. In this way, the enemy signal which usurped the frequencies of Channel 13 in all its service zones, interfered for 35 minutes with a regular Cuban television broadcast.

These acts demonstrate the hypocrisy and arrogance of the United States, which has attempted to legitimize its brutal violation of international law with its false argument that the broadcasts take place when they will not interrupt important Cuban television programming.

Coincidentally with this maneuver, new threats that boast of U.S. technological power have emerged. The speculation has even arisen that this aggression may be extended throughout all of Cuba's national territory. Simultaneously, the U.S. Congress and President have received the proposal to combine into one organization the so-called Radio and Television Marti.

This morning's action represents an escalation that worsens the situation created by the U.S. television aggression.

Denounced by Alarcon at UN

FL1104210890 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT?11 Apr 90

[Text] Today, Cuba denounced before the UN Information Committee the illegality of the television transmissions beamed by the United States against Cuba and the clear misinformation to which the U.S. public opinion has been subjected in this regard.

Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon stated that the government of Washington has not told the U.S. taxpayers that the television transmission tests have failed.

Cuba's Alarcon added that after 45 hours of transmission over the last two weeks, all the millions of dollars and the technological efforts invested and made by the United States have been worthless because the television signal has been visible for only two minutes every day.

Cuba considers the television transmission a serious violation of international law, an attempt to violate Cuban sovereignty, and an illegal occupation of Cuban airspace.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks

FL1204015490 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Leonid Abalkin, vice president of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Cuba this afternoon heading a Soviet delegation that will attend the session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, who will head the Cuban delegation during the meetings, welcomed the Soviet delegation, which also includes Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy foreign economic relations minister.

Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Yuriy Petrov; and Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Jose Ramon Balaguer also attended the welcoming ceremony.

The Intergovernmental Commission will discuss the results of last year's bilateral cooperation and will establish priority cooperation fields for the current year with special emphasis on bilateral trade, transportation, and the carrying out of various works.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] You arrive in our country at a time when we are experiencing a U.S. television aggression. The Cuban television would like to know your opinion about this situation.

[Abalkin, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] At present, there are more sophisticated means of aggression. There are more dangerous weapons of aggression than bombs, tanks, and other conventional weapons. Your question proves how technical means and arms of aggression and interference have changed throughout time.

It is the responsibility not only of bilateral relations but of the entire international community, the entire world, to seek means to protect countries from this type of aggression.

A country's independence entails its total sovereignty, including the right to organize information within its territory. I believe I have been clear enough about the issue.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Nation Willing To Cooperate Against Drugs

FL1104122390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Cuba has rejected the use of the crusade against drugs as a means of intervention to weaken the sovereignty of developing countries. Speaking at the ministerial summit against drugs that concludes today in London, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas

told the meeting participants that our country is opposed to any initiative creating supernational [as heard] mechanisms inside or outside the United Nations.

At the London meeting, Oramas reiterated Cuba's willingness to cooperate at a bilateral level with all states, such as neighboring countries, including the United States, that honestly desire to participate in antidrug programs. He reminded everyone that Cuba is fighting the illicit use of drugs and psychotropic substances.

Delegation Back From Interparliamentary Meeting

FL1104131490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] The Cuban deputies who participated in the 83d world meeting of the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus, returned to Havana last night. Severo Aguirre del Cristo, deputy to the National Assembly of the People's Government, headed the Cuban delegation attending the event. Upon returning to the fatherland, the Cuban deputy spoke to the press.

[Begin Aguirre del Cristo recording] We can say that we were able to fulfill the objectives set forth. As you know, the conference is very complicated. Many problems were discussed, but in general we can say that the balance of the conference itself was positive, as far as reaching agreements is concerned. Cuba contributed, through its position and participation, to the positive results of the conference. We had the opportunity to denounce the imperialist aggression that consists of television aggression against Cuba and we obtained a large number of signatures from the deputies, the individual parliamentarians, who united with us in this cause. [end recording]

Ministry Issues Note on Israeli-Iraqi Situation

FL1204024690 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Today, the Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a note stating that the Cuban Government is deeply concerned about the anti-Iraq campaign, which has increased during the last few weeks and which has been unleashed by the Israeli authorities and their main supporter, the United States.

The note says that the enemies of the Arab cause are once again trying to block Iraq's progressive course and reject—through their meddling in Iraq's domestic affairs and with no right whatsoever—Iraq's decision to defend its sovereignty and national security. The note goes on to say that this increasing and hostile campaign is conducted precisely when the Iraqi Government has clearly expressed its decisive support of the Palestinian cause and when President Saddam Hussayn has warned about the U.S. intentions to eternize its military presence in the Persian Gulf.

The text of the note adds that the United States is strengthening its ties with Israel as was clearly proven by the recent U.S. Senate approval of a statement supporting the Israeli Government's arbitrary decision to proclaim Jerusalem the country's capital.

The aggressive climate that is currently being fostered by the imperialist media recalls the propaganda launched in 1981 precisely before the Israeli aggression on the nuclear reactor of the Iraqi nuclear power plant.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry reasserts the Cuban people and Government's solidarity with the Iraqi people and Government in view of the continuous threats of the imperialist countries resulting from Iraq's fair struggle in favor of the Arab cause and the defense of its sovereignty and independence.

Indian Joint Cooperation Commission Ends Meeting

FL1104211190 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1957 GM? 11 Apr 90

[Text] The joint Cuban-Indian Economic Cooperation Commission concluded its meetings in New Delhi today with the signing of several scientific, technological, cultural, educational, and sports agreements.

The agreements were signed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Indian External Affairs Minister I.K. Gujral. The agreements include the exchange of machinery, construction equipment, fully equipped mechanical plants, and spare parts; and an increase in bilateral trade. The Cuban-Indian agreements also include the celebration of an Indian culture week in Havana and of a Cuban culture week in India.

As for sports, Cuba will send coaches to train the Indian teams that will participate in next year's Asian games.

The meetings were marked by the two countries' political resolve to increase cooperation ties in all fields.

Venezuelans Support People's Self-Determination

FL1104154490 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] A group of Venezuelan intellectuals observed that economic and social achievements obtained by Cuba under difficult conditions constitute an exceptional experience that should be preserved and improved. Such observation is contained in a document dealing with the international scene which forty Venezuelan personalities began circulating in Caracas. The document adds that any change in Cuban policy should be determined and decided solely by the government and the people of Cuba without any sort of foreign interference. We reject, it adds, the attempt to compare Cuba's case to that of the situation of peoples in Europe or Latin America.

Haiti

Police Intervene for Installation of Magistrates

FL1104163690 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The police intervened at Port-au-Prince City Hall yesterday to install the new magistrates cartel appointed by presidential decree. The new team had to face hostility from a number of employees, who proposed another cartel to the Ministry of Interior.

There has been chaos at Port-au-Prince City Hall for days now, with demonstrations of support or protest taking place. There is a veritable battle going on to occupy the place. The police used tear gas yesterday to disperse demonstrators at city hall. They also made some arrests. [Reporters] Clarens and Rothschild will tell us about it.

[Reporter] The police had to intervene yesterday to allow the installation of Port-au-Prince's new mayor to take place at city hall. [passage omitted]

The statements made at Port-au-Prince City Hall by local merchant Antoine Izmery, a member of the Unity Committee for the Respect of the Constitution and of the Assembly for Concerted Action, hardly helped. Izmery opposes the choice of Claude Baboun, whom he accuses of having, in the past, collaborated with the Duvaliers. Izmery says Baboun is not worthy of such a position.

We have been seeing demonstrations ever since, by demonstrators driven by very specific interests; demonstrations in favor of this or that mayor, this or that cartel. City hall employees and other people from outside are waging a war to place this or that person at the head of Port-au-Prince city hall. There is real disorder.

On 9 April, policemen from the Cafeteria [police post on Jean-Jacques Dessalines Blvd.] sent to city hall had to use tear gas to disperse demonstrators and had to make a few arrests. Among those arrested was Idli Cameau, member of the Haitian Workers Committee, who was among the demonstrators. [passage omitted]

2 Said Arrested for Not Joining Demonstration

FL1104200390 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Apr90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The People's National Assembly [APN] protests in a press release the arrest on 9 April of two of its partisans, Claude Pierre and Stephen Cherenfant. APN says the two were arrested because examining magistrate Timocles Gedeon asked them to participate in a demonstration in favor of reconciliation with macoutes in the town of Trou du Nord and they refused. Consequently, APN demands that the two men be released and the judge [word or words omitted]. The two men in question were arrested at approximately 1600 on 9 April after issuing a press release in which they said they would not participate in the demonstratiion in favor of reconciliation with macoutes. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [APN leader Francois Pierre-Louis] Examining magistrate Timocles Gedeon said he had received a circular from the Justice Ministry asking for the population to hold a demonstration of reconciliation with the macoutes, and he said that since Mrs. Ertha Trouillot asked that there be reconciliation, there had to be demonstrations for reconciliation in the Trou du Nord [?commune].

[Reporter] Had the Ministry of Justice really sent a circular talking about demonstrations of reconciliation with the macoutes?

[Pierre-Louis] I do not know. Surely he must have said this based on instructions he received; otherwise he would not have said it. In any case, he was planning to hold a demonstration yesterday, April 9, at around 1400. Well, Stephen Cherenfant and Claude Pierre, who are members of the leadership of the Local People's Assembly in Trou du Nord, issued a press release saying to the population: How can we demonstrate in favor of reconciliation when there has been no justice or reparations, when none of the big criminals have been brought to trial, and when the population is still sunk in extreme poverty and the macoutes are still holding certain jobs? They said there has been no change whatsoever in Haiti.

After they made this statement, of course, the population did not heed Gedeon's call for a demonstration of reconciliation.

[Reporter] You mean no one showed up for the demonstration?

[Pierre-Louis] Right. No one showed up. So then Gedeon got angry and went and got two soldiers from the barracks in Trou du Nord and went to the men's homes and had them arrested. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was APN leader Francois Pierre-Louis.

Hunger Strike Backs Striking City Hall Workers

FL1104231190 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Idli Cameau, secretary general of the Haitian Workers Committee [COH], will begin today, 11 April, a hunger strike on the ground floor of the Ministry of the Interior to protest the mistreatment to which Port-au-Prince City Hall strikers were subjected during arrests on 9 April. On that day policemen from the 4th Company of the Port-au-Prince Police accused the strikers of causing disorder. [passage omitted]

Cameau is to begin a hunger strike today in solidarity with the strikers at Port-au-Prince City Hall.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Cameau] In protest, there will be a hunger strike in front of the Department

of Interior. First, because the Interior Minister must quickly give satisfaction to the people who are demanding that the magistrates' cartel be changed. The minister is dragging his feet on this.

Also, when city hall workers rise up and stop work to protest and present their demands, we cannot accept their [not further identified] still using big, murderous, enemy, Duvalierist weapons to make democracy. We know weapons will never make democracy. Another reason is so we can reveal the government, which everyone thinks is democratic. We want to unmask it so people can see it for what it really is. [passage omitted]

Also, it is not a strike merely for the city hall employees. The city hall matter is the principal reason because it was the reason for the arrests.

[Reporter] You mean there are other reasons for this hunger strike?

[Cameau] Yes. Arrest and try the macoutes, demacoutize city halls throughout Haiti and rescind certain vile repressive decrees issued by Prosper Avril and Henri Namphy. Also, so the government will shoulder its responsibility to enter into negotiations with the Haitian masses and hear and understand the people's demands. [end recording]

That was a statement by Idli Cameau.

MIDH Accused of City Hall Takeover Maneuvers

FL1104222990 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Things were tense today at Port-au-Prince City Hall, where employees were protesting Claude Baboun's presence in the communal Administration. On April 9 the police arrested (Osner) Wilson and Idli Cameau [of the Haitian Workers Committee], releasing them a few hours later. Wilson, who is city hall's chief of personnel, called the press to provide information on a number of things happening within the Port-au-Prince communal administration. [passage omitted]

Wilson said Antoine Izmrry [of the Assembly for Concerted Action] had accused Baboun of a number of criminal acts, including diverting funds and engaging in weapons trafficking under the Duvalier governments. [passage omitted].

Wilson stressed that the current city hall situation has a political dimension, claiming that Interior Minister Joseph Maxi has still not ratified their choice of a cartel out of solidarity with the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH]. Wilson added that both the minister and Claude Baboun are MIDH members. According to Wilson, Marc Bazin intends to make of city hall a MIDH annex. [passage omitted]

We point out that city hall employees proposed members of a new cartel to run the Port-au-Prince communal administration: Mrs. Irene Ridore [alias Mrs. Evans Paul, Mrs. K. Plim], Ernest Sauvignon, and (Hugh) Sylvain. The employees were determined to paralyze work until the minister installs them at Port-au-Prince City Hall.

Demonstrators Protest Macoutes in Artibonite

FL1104173890 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Report by reporter Exile Noel Ebiles from Gonaives]

[Excerpt] On 10 April, approximately 800 people took to the streets in Gros Morne to demand the disarming of the big macoute landowners in the area, who are making death threats against them through a group called Marche Mal [literally "Walk Badly"], as well as a demacoutization within the government offices. The demonstration was also a way to demand that Ertha Pascal Trouillot's government lower the prices of essential necessities. Large flaming barricades were erected all over the place, especially at the main entrance to the town of Gros Morne. Buses from Port-de-Paix had difficulty getting through these barricades.

At approximately 1100, a sizable group of peasants from Nan Moulin, a communal section of Gros Morne, came into town with drugs, bamboo instruments, conch shells,and [word indistinct] in hand to reenforce this demonstration. Several placards had slogans such as: "We have no use for public office macoutes anymore," "Article 291," "The Army must disarm all the macoutes," and "We peasants from Moulin say Section Chief Samson Estime must be fired. We are tired of all the vile acts he commits."

After marching through several streets in town, the demonstrators stopped to make a speech in front of the court of conciliation.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Considering that macoutes and undercover detectives ravage the population of Gros Morne more than AIDS and cancer [applause, cheering, other noise]; and considering that it is high time the face of Haiti changed and that it is high time for Gros Morne to come back to life, climb out of the pit of death, where macoutes like Benoit Joseph [applause, cheers], Reynold Francois, [cheers, applause] Auguste Saintisme, [cheers] Clement Thelusma [cheers], and all their acolytes and flunkies....[end recording]

The military from the tactical corps in Gonaives quickly arrived on the scene, but this time it was to tell the demonstrators they could make all the demands they wanted as long as they destroyed no lives or property. [passage omitted]

St. Lucia

Parliament Defeats Motions on Inquiry, Teachers

FL1104180290 Bridgetown CANA in English 1707 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, April 11, CANA—Two controversial motions presented by the opposition St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) at a new session of Parliament here have been defeated. The opposition failed to get support from the government side in its calls for a commission of enquiry into the Ministry of Communications and Works and amendments designed to protect pregnant, unmarried teachers from dismissal.

The motion on the government ministry which arose out of the resignation of the minister of works following allegations of misconduct, was changed as a result of a government amendment from a call for an inquiry to a statement of support for the government's efforts to reform the ministry. The opposition motion contended that based on statements by Prime Minister John Compton suggesting the misuse of government funds in that ministry, a public inquiry should be held.

Opposition leader Julian Hunte describing the new motion as an "insult" to the house and accusing government of a "cover-up," proposed "an amendment to the amendment," but that was rejected on the grounds of procedure. In response to the charge of a cover-up, Prime Minister Compton said that he had nothing to hide since he was the one who led criticism against the Ministry of Works on the apparent discrepancies. He said that the necessary reforms were being undertaken, and the call for an enquiry was only an attempt to satisfy an appetite for scandal.

The opposition was equally frustrated over its move to amend the Teaching Service Commission Act which dismisses teachers who bear children out of wedlock. Hunte's request for leave to present the motion was again out-voted by the government's 10-7 majority. The issue has resulted in cold relations between the the teachers union and government. The union took government to court for what it said was a discriminatory practice, but lost on appeal.

Communications Deputy Comments on 3d Satellite

PA1104190090 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 2 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Carlos Mier y Teran, deputy secretary for Technological Communications Development has said that the Secretaries of Government and Foreign Relations are currently investigating "if the U.S. satellite—considered a spy satellite—is violating Mexican sovereignty, but I prefer not to get involved in this business as it has nothing to with the Communications and Transport Secretariat (SCT)."

Interviewed shortly after being awarded the fourth National Ericsson Science and Technology prize, the official said: "I am not going to discuss what the satellite does," because other offices are in charge of studying the type of information the satellite receives on the northern border."

Moreover, Mier y Teran reported that work is being done on the financial, technical and international aspects to adjust the characteristics of the third Mexican satellite. This satellite will be called Solidarity and will be able to cover the communications needs of Central American countries.

The award ceremony took place at the Franz Mayer museum, where the deputy secretary for Technological Communications Development said that the first invitations have already gone out for those countries interested in building and launching the third satellite that will replace Morelos 1, which will be effective until 1994.

He said that the studies being undertaken by the specialists concern the capacity of the satellite and whether it will be able to provide for continued communication growth demands between 1994 and 2005.

Mier y Teran has also explained that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari chose the name Solidarity in reference to the technology that will be used and because options are being studied with the Group of Rio countries.

Mier y Teran explained that the third satellite is not intended for use by Latin America. It is for Mexico's use, but other countries may take advantage of it.

He added that the bids for the third satellite will be out in two or three months, but the total cost has not been determined yet. He did feel, however, that this satellite would cost more than the Morelos satellite system, which cost more than of $1.5 million [as published].

Finally Mier y Teran said that the launch date will be the end 1993 or the beginning of 1994, and that operations would start at the end of 1994.

El Salvador

Ruben Zamora Comments on Cristiani Speech

PA1104223690 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Ruben Zamora, secretary general of the Social Christian People's Movement [MPSC], has described the economic measures announced by the government as insufficient. However, the political leader said the fact that President Alfredo Cristiani has invited the social forces to participate in the dialogue process is a positive step.

The leftist leader feels that the measures that seek to reduce the social effects of the economic readjustment implemented by the government are inadequate. Zamora reiterated the position of the MPSC, saying that the basic point of the measures should be to reduce the fiscal deficit within a framework that will lead to a cease-fire and challenge the state resources to seek more productive means.

[Begin Zamora recording] The economic policy must be based on the principle of just distribution. In other words, he who has more must assume a higher cost so that all will emerge from the crisis. He who has less must assume a smaller share. However, so far we have been observing exactly the opposite. Those having more are provided with more advantages and benefits, while those with less—the workers—have had to bear the full burden of the crisis. Today the president said we should change that. That is great. That is a positive step. [end recording]

The politician pointed out that with the economic measures it will implement, the Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government has shown that the neoliberal system does not work well as a viable means.

Last night Cristiani announced an increase in the minimum wage, refinancing for the reformed sector, and a stabilization in the currency. At the same time, he urged the political parties and social sectors to join the dialogue. Zamora stated that the participation of the political parties is necessary and positive, but that the government was reluctant to allow the parties to participate.

[Begin Zamora recording] The issues of peace and of negotiation must be above all political, party, and private interests because they are a national interest. Therefore, all political parties must agree on responsibly doing their share. However, to do this, we must all have a share. Therefore, it is indispensable that political parties participate so that there can be a consensus about the dialogue. [end recording]

He also said that the government is now aware that the country cannot continue with its current rate of inflation, which reached 33 percent last year. Therefore, it has decided to increase the minimum wage in order to reduce in part the inflationary effects.

To conclude, Zamora emphasized that placing the banks under private control is a dirty business deal, because 60 percent of the 2.5 billion [currency not specified] debt the banks owe belong to 40 enterprises that are owned by the same tycoons and these tycoons will clear up the debt by concentrating it in one single bank. The bankers will then declare that bank bankrupt, and the government will assume the debt.

Catholic Church Requests Purge in Armed Forces

PA1204002690 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran Catholic Church requested a purge in the Armed Forces' High Command today as one of the ways to reach peace in the country, and denounced the fact that the "unpunished" actions of extreme right "death squads" have continued.

San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas also demanded that the Armed Forces and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) declare a military truce during Holy Week.

He said that the basic points for a negotiation between the government and the FMLN include solving Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder, reportedly perpetrated in 1980 by the "death squads" because of his constant accusations about human rights violations in El Salvador.

"It is advisable for the Armed Forces to carry out a purge. It is no secret that there has been a dirty war and that they are the culprits," the archbishop said in a news conference following today's homily.

The removal of several top-level officers who have had a major share of the responsibility during the 10-year war and a reduction in army ranks are two of the points on which the FMLN and the Salvadoran opposition groups have insisted the most during the peace negotiations.

Msgr. Arturo Rivera y Damas also noted the need for justice in Archbishop Romero's case, because one of the reasons for the continuation of the war in El Salvador has been the fact that the religious leader's murderer has remained unpunished.

Rivera y Damas said that the explosion of "car-bombs," such as the one that exploded on 2 April, killing five military members and one civilian, and the death squads' "unpunished actions" are "not in harmony" with the spirit of Holy Week, "and they are a great offense to social coexistence."

"The actions of the death squads, which have left behind corpses with signs of torture, are not in harmony with the Holy Week atmosphere," the archbishop explained, although he did not specify the victims' names.

Thousands of murders are attributed to the "death squads," especially in the early 1980's, when the war that has caused more than 70,000 deaths, according to various estimates, grew worse.

Rivera y Damas also said that authorities in two Salvadoran penitentiary centers "prevent the Archbishopric's lawyers from giving legal counsel to political prisoners."

He said: "Although the war continues, these actions are still out of line, above all during Holy Week, so I issue an appeal to stop these actions, at least during these days."

However, Rivera y Damas feels optimistic that progress will be achieved in the dialogue for a solution to the war, after the government and the FMLN signed an agreement document in Geneva, Switzerland on 4 April to resume the talks, possibly in early May, under the auspices of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"Whether we like it or not, whatever happens outside the country has a negative or positive influence on us. Now there is a tendency to solve problems through negotiation, and this new atmosphere makes us feel more optimistic about the dialogue," the prelate added.

Guatemala

Minera Navas Absolved for Lack of Evidence

PA1104195690 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—Judicial branch sources reported today that Guatemalan justice had absolved former Presidential Administrative Control (Decap) official Fernando Minera Navas, for lack of evidence.

The sources added that, in addition to Minera Navas, Decap official Rolando Fuentes de Leon, who also faced charges for the same crime, had been absolved.

Both persons were being tried for attempting to a bring a suitcase of cocaine into the country by plane. The value and destination of the drug was not reported.

During the trial, Minera accused top government officials, as well as two generals and one captain, of being involved in drug trafficking.

Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo called Minera Navas a "coward" after he learned of his statements.

Nicaragua

Ortega: Agreement With Contras 'New Maneuver'

PA1204002890 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] President Daniel Ortega said yesterday that the document signed in Honduras on Monday by the contras and a commission sent by the president-elect is "a new maneuver by the contras to gain time and evade the commitment to demobilize," in open violation of the agreement signed by the Central American presidents in Montelimar last week.

Ortega noted that "at the Montelimar summit, Honduran President Callejas promised that on 17 April 4,000 contras who are in Yamales and 2,000 others in the Mosquitia area of Honduras would be demobilized," but now the president-elect's commission is saying that only 500 contras will be demobilized in Honduras.

"This means that the remainder have entered Nicaragua and are refusing to demobilize, and that the announced 'support' for the Toncontin agreement is no more than a maneuver to gain time. The talk about a so-called 'willingness' to respect the agreement is merely symbolic," President Ortega said.

The president said that these maneuvers by the contras, apparently with the support of vengeful sectors of the new government, could degenerate into a situation that could seriously threaten the country's peace and stability even before the date set for the transfer of power.

'Text' of Resistance, Chamorro Agreement

PA1204004590 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Apr 90 pp 1,2

["Text" of agreement signed by the Special Transition Commission, consisting of delegations from the Nicaraguan Resistance and President-elect Chamorro, in Tegucigalpa on 9 April]

[Text] The Special Transition Commission, created by Point No. 3 of the Toncontin agreement, has met in the city of Tegucigalpa on 7, 8, and 9 April to comply with the mandate of implementing all the agreements stated in the document.

I) The Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] delegation has stated:

1) The RN reasserts its willingness to maintain the cease-fire which it unilaterally decreed and to abstain from carrying out offensive military actions.

2) To implement an effective cease-fire, the RN is willing to conclude with the Nicaraguan Government a bilateral cease-fire whose conditions and phases would be stated with the technical assistance of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), and this must be formally done not later than 18 April.

3) The cease-fire will become effective as ONUCA and His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo state that they are immediately available to verify it.

4) The RN reiterates that it is willing to immediately order the gathering of its armed forces inside Nicaragua. Once the necessary security zones have been delimited, both the ONUCA and His Eminence Cardinal Miguel

Obando y Bravo must state their availability to carry out the supervisory role entrusted to them, so that the process may be carried out in an atmosphere of safety and order.

5) The RN states its agreement, in principle, with the delimitation of security zones which has been carried out, and it will immediately proceed to conclude the same with the ONUCA's technical assistance.

6) The RN considers essential the participation of the International Commission of Support and Verification (CIAV) in the demobilization process, to carry out the task it is entrusted with in the Tela and Toncontin agreements.

7) The RN states that a delegation of its organization must necessarily travel to Managua before 18 April to step up the implementation of the Toncontin agreement.

8) The RN, in compliance with the Toncontin agreement, will carry out the delivery of the weapons that are still in the hands of its forces within Honduran territory on 18 April at 1200 in Yamales, to a delegation of the new government and in the presence of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, or his delegate, and the international organizations involved in the process.

II) Meanwhile, the delegation representing President-elect Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro states its satisfaction with the joint meeting carried out in this city. It pledges to notify all the parties involved of the RN's position and to specifically request the authorization for the RN delegation to travel to Managua, thus stepping up the implementation of the remaining agreements reached in Toncontin.

Tegucigalpa, 9 April 1990
RN Delegation
Commander Johnny, for the RN Commission; Commander Wilmer, for the RN Commission; Dr. Aristides Sanchez, for the RN Commission; Bohanerges Mathus Lazo, for the RN Commission.

Government-elect Commission
Dr. Leopoldo Navarro, for the commission of the new government; Dr. Roberto Ferrey, for the commission of the new government.

President Ortega Addresses Cultural Workers

PA1104180890 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1120 GMT 11 Apr 90

["Excerpts" of speech by President Daniel Ortega at the Ruben Dario award ceremony at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua on 10 April]

[Text] The following is part of President Daniel Ortega's speech on 10 April. In this part he talks about the excessive amount of blood shed in our fatherland due to the counterrevolution's terrorists. He said these terrorists are the ones who murdered our youth who were serving in the Patriotic Military Service ensuring our country's freedom and struggle for peace. Let us listen to President Daniel Ortega:

[Begin Ortega recording] The reason for the bloodshed in our country in the past 10 years—bloodshed that still continues today—is due to the imperialists' policy. Whoever does not want to acknowledge this becomes an accomplice of the imperialists. It was the Yankee leaders who organized the Somozist guards to make war on us. The mercenaries—organized, financed, and directed by Yankee leaders—are the ones who have murdered our people, divided our peasants, and made our Nicaraguans brothers kill each other. The Yankee leaders are the ones responsible for the death of our youth, in the service to defend our fatherland and revolution.

We have had to organize in ways —required when our people had to confront U.S. aggression—that were not popular with everyone. This is normal; any type of organization, no matter how democratic it may be, will not satisfy all. There will always be dissatisfaction and it is necessary. The day it does not exist, the possibility of democracy [word indistinct] will have disappeared; the possibility of strengthening democracy will have disappeared. The day dissatisfaction does not exist, democracy will be dead.

Forseeing the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] victory, I made statements to local and international journalists prior to the elections. I told them that after the elections and after the FSLN had won, the front would have to undergo changes. We would have to reorganize the front, stressing its democratization because we believe that the FSLN should always hoist Sandino's red and black banner to defend the blue and white flag of the fatherland and walk firmly, optimistically, and enthusiastically toward the 21st century. [end recording]

Over 2,000 Nicaraguan cultural workers declared Daniel Ortega the president of peace last night, after the Sandinist president handed out over 23 Ruben Dario awards. What could be the last official ceremony of the Nicaraguan president was held at the Olof Palme Convention Center. Ortega, who will hand over power to Violeta Chamorro, turned this ceremony into an act of reaffirmation of the cultural workers' support for the FSLN.

During the ceremony, Nicaraguan singers, like Enrique Mejia Godoy, sang songs about the time of the Sandinist struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. Ortega decorated the relatives of three people in Nicaragua's cultural history, including (June Bilthornston), a poet, patron, and genuine primitive painter of Nicaragua. For the president of peace, Daniel Ortega, the FSLN struggle will not end. This party will not go on vacation. Although defeated in the elections—the FSLN is going to steadfastly defend the moral and political power accumulated over the decades of struggle by the Nicaraguan people. Here is more of President Daniel Ortega's speech:

[Begin Ortega recording] The FSLN in this new phase will continue to defend that political power accumulated during the decades of struggle. We will continue defending it with words and deeds. We are going to give the FSLN a new profile in this decade. The FSLN will emerge stronger from this electoral defeat—I can say it already has. It was defeated in the elections, but after the defeat it became politically stronger before the people, friends, and foes who now respect us more than ever.

In speeches that I made at the Ruben Dario awards before the 25 February elections, I had already begun reflecting on the role of intellectuals in the revolution and their ties to the FSLN. Later, when I was thinking about how to further develop this relationship, in this new phase, I recalled that our relations with the artists during the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship emerged spontaneously. FSLN militants and artists ran into each other along the way. We would run into Vanegas, Leoncio, Roger [Nicaraguan poets and artists], and some of their friends. We would tell them: Let us work with the FSLN, and they would say: Yes, we will work with it.

We did not have an FSLN card then. In fact, we divided up the work between those who were permanently active in the field in organization, political, and military matters and the artists who fought by painting, exhibiting their work, and devoting part of their time, when asked by the FSLN, to contribute toward the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. Were they not also contributing in this struggle when they expressed their feelings, challenging themselves through the mixture of colors and creating good art? They were also contributing to the revolution. [end recording]

With this invitation by President Daniel Ortega to Nicaraguan artists to continue defending the revolution, with the same moral and political power accumulated through the decades of stuggle, and with words and deeds, we end today's newscast where we carried excerpts of Daniel Ortega's speech.

Chamorro Meets Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister

PA1104192090 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (AFP)— Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said on 10 April he favors a "greater development" in the relations between his country and Nicaragua, following his meeting with President-elect Violeta de Chamorro.

Komplektov arrived on 9 April in Nicaragua and met with President Daniel Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

Although he refused to go into detail about the conversations, the high-ranking Soviet official told AFP that "we are ready to discuss any topic of interest" with the new Nicaraguan Government that will take over on 25 April.

Following the 25 February elections in which Chamorro defeated President Ortega, the USSR said that its cooperation with Nicaragua will depend on the "negotiations" with the new government.

When asked about this, Komplektov said that "more specific topics" will be discussed with Chamorro after she takes over.

The USSR has delivered 300,000 tons of petroleum free of charge to the Sandinist government in the last few years, however, this cooperation stopped on 16 March.

Representatives of the new government have said that they are interested in continuing the supply of Soviet oil.

Yatama To Demobilize 260 Fighters 16 Apr

PA1104190990 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1747 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Apr (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Indian rebel group Yatama confirmed in Honduras today that on 16 April it will demobilize 260 Atlantic coast fighters, who will turn over their weapons to observers of the UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA).

Yatama leader Osorno Coleman (Commander "Blas") said in Tegucigalpa that the various caliber weapons will be surrendered in Honduras' Gracias a Dios Department, along the border with Nicaragua.

Coleman added that the rest of the Yatama fighters, whose number was not disclosed, will demobilize after "negotiating the repatriation conditions with the Violeta Chamorro government."

The anti-Sandinist leader also confirmed that the 19,000 Miskito (a Nicaraguan ethnic group) refugees who are in Honduran territory also want to return to Nicaragua soon.

Yatama was formed in the early 1980's by several thousand Indians who were opposed to the Sandinist regime and who were armed by the United States.

Its most active period was in 1983-1985, when it launched many attacks along Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

However, beginning in 1985, its armed belligerence dropped significantly and it suffered several internal divisions, including a cooling of ties with the so-called Northern Front of the contras headquartered in Honduras.

Yatama sources have said that the organization lost approximately 1,200 men during the armed struggle.

Commander Vivas Rejects Recent Contra Demand

PA1104135590 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Managua, 10 Apr (AFP)—Commander Rene Vivas, Nicaraguan vice minister of the interior, has said that the contras' demand that top officers of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and the Interior Ministry resign as a condition for the contras to agree to disarm is "absurd" and "unrealistic."

In statements to a local radio station, Vivas expressed his concern that the rebels "are now seeking to disregard the agreements for their demobilization."

As a condition for turning in their weapons, leaders of the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) demanded on Monday that all EPS officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel or above resign before 25 April, the date of the transfer of power.

This position was expressed during a meeting in Honduras with representatives of Nicaraguan President-elect Violeta de Chamorro.

"They begin by demanding this, and later they will ask for the resignation of majors and captains and all Sandinists until they eliminate us," said Vivas, a brigade commander and chief of the Sandinist police.

The rebels' demand implies the resignation of General Humberto Ortega, current minister of defense, EPS chief, and brother of incumbent President Daniel Ortega; Major General Joaquin Cuadra, vice minister of defense and chief of staff; a dozen colonels; and about 30 lieutenant colonels, who make up the top ranks of the Armed Forces.

As for the Interior Ministry, where the ranks are different from those in the Army, the rebel proposal would affect at least the current vice ministers, Brigade Commanders Lenin Cerna and Rene Vivas.

Similarly, about 50 high-ranking officers whose ranks are parallel to those of the EPS would have to become civilians.

"EPS and Interior Ministry commanders must remain as they are, at least until the laws are changed," Commander Vivas said in reference to the RN demand.

To Vivas, a trusted aide to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the contra demand "does not reflect common sense," but arises simply from "the purest desire for revenge."

Meanwhile, Radio Sandino, the official voice of the FSLN, on Tuesday launched a propaganda campaign that rejects the contras' demand and calling for compliance with the demobilization agreements signed by the contras.

BARRICADA Criticizes Montelimar Declaration

PA1104150990 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Apr 90 p 3

[Editorial: "The Presidential Summit: A Restraint on Democratization?"]

[Text] The conclusion of the seventh presidential summit has left several questions up in the air concerning the future of the democratization process in Central America, especially in El Salvador and Guatemala.

First of all, attention has been drawn to the vague way the Montelimar Declaration broaches political issues, scarcely reiterating general principles without establishing new pledges. For many, this is proof of several governments' intentions to deviate attention from their pending debts with their people, who are demanding peace and democracy, by shielding themselves with the excuse that they must now work toward "economic development."

The heralded announcement of an eventual summit to deal exclusively with economic issues confirms this suspicion. It is not that economic issues do not merit priority rating, but there is a trend toward inverting the order of the original trilogy stated in the Esquipulas agreement—democracy, peace, and development—which could heighten the oppression and foreign involvement that have generated social violence in the region. It is absolutely false that without true democratization and profound reforms—such as are urgently needed in El Salvador and Guatemala—there can be peace, stability, development, and a break in the vicious circle of militarization.

In one of their few specific allusions to the consolidation of the democratic processes, the presidents praised the exemplary quality of Nicaragua's elections and the Ortega government's fulfillment of the Esquipulas agreements. However, they refused to sign a protocol to verify their political pledges, even concerning basic matters such as respect for human rights.

Apparently President Cristiani, and to some extent President Cerezo, felt relieved to adopt specific pledges of full democratization, simply because it meant that they could promise to talk with their countries' insurgent forces at the negotiations table. This, nevertheless, does not release them from their people's supervision, or from condemnation by international human rights organizations for the violations that are committed every day in El Salvador and Guatemala. Nor will they be exempted from the duty to fulfill the negotiated solutions they offered.

Perhaps the departure of Daniel Ortega and the Sandinist National Liberation Front from the Nicaraguan Government will weaken the thrust toward strengthening democracy in the region. However, this does not invalidate the obligation of the Esquipulas agreements'

signees— including the new Nicaraguan Government— who must respect the democratic opportunities created by the revolution.

It is evident that El Salvador is the country that has done the least to fulfill the pledges of national reconciliation, democratization, and negotiated political solution established in the regional agreement.

Under these particular circumstances, democratization is essential to the advancement and execution of a political negotiation between the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and Cristiani's government. Democratization must, necessarily, be based upon purging the repressive forces and a true opening of the political system.

Otherwise, there will be an ever-present risk of prolonging the conflict indefinitely, which would have serious consequences on the region's stability, even for those leaders who believe that economic growth can be placed ahead of peace and democracy.

Panama

Endara on Mexican Oil Shipments, Other Issues

PA1104235090 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2256 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] President Guillermo Endara met with the former fighters of 1968 in the Palace of the Herons this morning. During the visit, the fighters reiterated their support for the government of the follower of Dr. Arnulfo Arias and presented a list of demands by those who supported the cause of Dr. Arias in 1968. After the meeting, President Endara was asked about the possibility of Mexico suspending oil shipments to Panama.

[Begin recording] [Endara] I really have nothing to say. That is a decision for the Mexicans. Like I said, the situation of the relations between Mexico and Panama has caused this problem. I am going to refrain from making any additional statements because this affair is going to be handled by the Foreign Ministry. What I said has already been said, and most Panamanians have supported me. Mexico may make whatever decision it wants to make in a sovereign manner. We will not get into that.

[Reporter] Mr. President, regarding the 13th month bonus payment, is there any possibility that the government will pay public workers the bonus now or in the future?

[Endara] I am going to be honest with you, like I always am. I will not beat around the bush. The national government does not have the funds to pay the 13th month bonus. It is as simple as that. As soon as the government is able to make the 13th month bonus payment, we will resume the payment. However, at this moment, we do not have the capacity to pay the bonus.

[Reporter] Mr. President, it has been said that there are political spaces within your government.

[Endara] There is no such thing in my government. This is a coalition government. All ministers and directors of semiautonomous institutions—I personally supervise this—have been asked to hire, in their ministries and entities, people from all parties, including independents and persons without any political affiliation, as long as they are the most suitable candidates for a job.

[Reporter] What items of the Constitution should be modified to improve it?

[Endara] The constitutional reforms should focus on a series of subjects. First, the reforms should eliminate the remnants of the 1972 constitution, such as the notorious prologue and some other articles that do not make any sense in a democracy.

Second, the important issue of the Public Force should be revised. The reforms should specify that in Panama the existence of the Army and of militarized units within the public forces is prohibited. The Public Force should be placed under the civilian authority of the president and the corresponding minister.

A third issue is the autonomy of the Social Security Fund. All political parties and Panamanians agree about this. The government or any other entity should not be allowed to use the funds—deducted from the workers' salaries and paid by their employers—that belong to the Social Security Fund beneficiaries. The government should not use those funds to finance its activities. [end recording]

PRD Party Communique on Group of Rio Results

PA1104224090 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Apr 90 pp A-1, A-2

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, in Panama; date not given]

[Text] The PRD of Panama believes it is appropriate to explain to foreign diplomatic missions and to the Panamanian people our position regarding the declaration issued by the Group of Rio after the Mexican foreign minister read the agreements which called for "the departure of foreign troops from Panama and requested that the government in power be legitimized."

Following their recent differences with Latin American governments and their unforgivable attempts to absolve the U.S. Government of the actions that brought the current rulers to power, top government officials have assumed that the other peoples of Latin America and their governments have believed all the disinformation with the same success they had in Panama.

The PRD recognizes the position of the Mexican people and of their government as the only possible expression, given their undying memories of several invasions in this and in the previous century, and the loss of more than

half of its territory because of military force. We know that the memory of the Mexicans is not as short as the one shown by the current leaders of Panama.

We know that the Latin American Governments cannot forget that the U.S. invasion of 20 December 1989 represents a threat against each and every one of them. In fact, the words used by former U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt to describe the attack on Pearl Harbor as being cunning and unprovoked, may unmistakenly be applied to the attack ordered by President George Bush, which was meant to be a bloody Christmas gift to punish the nationalist and independent forces of Latin America. Not even the governments that have supported the U.S. action have stopped calling it a military invasion or armed intervention. Meanwhile, the officials and supporters of the current Panamanian regime maintain a supportive indifference by not commenting on the December events or by erasing from their memories the trauma of the blood that was shed.

The governments are aware of how the different U.S. Government services have concealed the death toll and the extent of the damage. These governments will not be fooled.

Moreover, we also know that Panama's current international problem is the hypocrisy of its leadership. It is impossible to separate the political authority from the real authority exercised and preserved by the U.S. Armed Forces. The fate of the Republic of Panama with the existence of two rulers can be understood if we imagine the filing of a habeas corpus or an appeal against General Marc Cisneros. In which court would the appeal be submitted and who would rule on it?

Police Chief on FDP Officers' Escape Plan

PA1104192390 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 11 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Text] Yesterday, Technical Judicial Police (PTJ) Chief Leslie Loaiza reported that former Panama Defense Forces [FDP] command staff members and officers—who were under the command of toppled General Manuel Antonio Noriega—had made plans for a "massive escape" from the "El Renacer" penitentiary.

Loaiza stated that the reason for last week's raid of former Mayor Felipe Camargo's residence was to obtain information concerning this plan. Perhaps I am revealing information that should not be provided, but the real reason for raiding Camargo's residence was that the PTJ had received intelligence reports of "a possible escape plan" being prepared by the former FDP officers held at the "El Renacer" penitentiary in Gamboa—a sector within the Panama Canal area, said Loaiza.

He asserted that PTJ members found "documents and maps that supported these reports" when they raided the former G-2 executive officer's home.

Leslie Loaiza said that weapons had not been found at Felipe Camargo's residence. A grenade, he added, was discovered and sent to U.S. Army and Panamanian experts investigating the "My Place" bar attack that took place a few weeks ago, to determine if the grenades were similar.

Seven days ago, Public Force, U.S. Army, and PTJ members searched Camargo's residence in Hato Pintado for three hours. During this operation, the former mayor's sister and house maintenance man were questioned.

The following former FDP officers are being held at "El Renacer" penitentiary: Pascual Gonzalez, Luis Cordoba, Marcos Justines, Manuel Sieiro, Nivaldo Madrinan, and Benjamin and Moises Cortizo. Also held at this penitentiary are Dignity Batallion Commander Benjamin Colamarco and former legislator Rigoberto Paredes.

The PTJ director also disclosed unconfirmed reports that many of the previous regime's "white collar criminals" had "left the country secretly."

He advanced the information that former State Security Officer Colonel Guillermo Wong—whom Loaiza said was one of the persons for which the PTJ "had most searched"—had left the country secretly and that they already knew in what country he is presently staying.

Loaiza reported that Panamanian Attorney General Rogelio Cruz had sent a note to Interpol to alert all the world's policemen for the capture of those former government officials who are fugitives from Panamanian justice.

EL PANAMA AMERICA has obtained unofficial reports that former PALA [Labor Party] Legislator Otilio Miranda is in Venezuela. The former legislator has legal charges against him for alleged embezzlement of several million balboas from the National Bank.

On another subject, Colon City sources have reported that on the night of 9 April, another mutiny broke out at the regional penitentiary. The prisoners threw excrement at members of the National Police who came to put down the rebellion.

Argentina

Government To Hire Train Operator Replacements

PY1104212290 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1516 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)—Labor Minister Jorge Triaca today announced that people trained to operate trains "will be summoned" to replace striking railroad company personnel. He reported that the government "will not negotiate with nor rehire" workers who have been dismissed.

Triaca said trained people will be summoned through the National Directorate for Human Resources and Jobs, and that positions will be open to "anyone who might be willing to help solve this problem, which is affecting all society." He also called on "everyone to help get people to their jobs."

Triaca said the union has been urged to suspend the strike and that the government "will not yield" on this point. He added that, even if the union suspends its strike now, the proceedings aimed at removing the union's legal status will continue.

Triaca praised, however, the attitude of the Signalmen and the Senior Employees Union who did not join the strike. He believes that train service will soon be reestablished with the cooperation "of the organizations that we have contracted." Triaca made these comments to journalists accredited to Government House after a long meeting with President Carlos Menem.

Bolivia

$80-Million Debt Notes Repurchased From Brazil

PY1104180990 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Mar 90 p 29

[All figures as published]

[Text] According to official reports, to date Bolivia has managed to repurchase 60 percent of its overdue debt, from Brazil, which totals about $83 million.

Based on the latest agreement on the renegotiation of the bilateral debt with our neighboring country that was signed in February 1990, the Central Bank of Bolivia has had to find about $20 million for this operation.

The agreement that Bolivia and Brazil reached on the debt allows our country "to repurchase" its Brazilian debt notes on the secondary market at 25 cents on the dollar and pay our obligations with them.

The overdue debt with Brazil, which on 31 December 1989 reached $141 million, can be settled this way for less than $35 million if the secondary market price of the notes on the debt with Brazil holds at 25 cents on the dollar.

According to official reports, by late February our country had repurchased 60 percent of its debt, thus meeting its established schedule.

Another 20 percent should be repurchased by late April 1990 and the last 20 percent by late June 1990.

The Bolivian debt with Brazil in late 1989 totaled $414.8 million, of which $344 million were outstanding payments on the principal and $70.5 million was overdue interest.

A breakdown of this total demonstrates that the so-called bilateral debt (the government-to-government one) totaled $334.2 million, the debt through ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] (counterbalanced trade within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association) totale $66.1 million, and our obligations with the Bank of Brazil totaled $14.5 million.

The bilateral debt, which totals $334.2 million, can be broken down as follows: $141 million that was in arrears and $193.2 million that expires this year.

Minister Denies Illegal Barter of Brazilian Tin

PY1104163490 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpts] La Paz, 10 Mar (EFE)—The Bolivian Special Antinarcotics Force announced today the deployment of troops and experts to the northeastern region of the country to investigate the alleged barter of Brazilian tin for cocaine. [passage omitted]

Special Antinarcotics Force Commander Lucio Anez Rivera has admitted that suspicious barter of minerals for drugs has been detected in the northeastern region of Bolivia and announced that they will be investigated by the antinarcotics personnel.

Mining Minister Walter Soriano Lea Plaza, today denied any responsibility, on part of the Vinto Melting Plant, in the purchase of smuggled minerals paid for with illegal resources. "Vinto is a technical company that has nothing to do with the illegal transactions detected in the northeastern region," Minister Soriano Lea Plaza said. He admitted, however, that tin and gold are being bartered for cocaine in the northeastern region. [passage omitted]

Vinto Chairman Gonzalo Martinez has rejected the charges that the state-owned company is involved in the melting of minerals obtained through barter with drug traffickers. "Vinto purchases minerals from companies legally established and any tin illegally brought into the country could be destined to a mining company that might be selling it domestically or exporting it," Martinez pointed out. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Price of Foreign Debt Bonds Falling

PY1104135890 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 90 Economic Section p 7

["Special Report" by Regis Nestrovski]

[Text] New York—The price of Brazilian foreign debt bonds has fallen further on New York's secondary market. The bonds are currently being sold at 24 percent of their nominal value. One month ago the price was 33 percent of the nominal value. This information was released by Dillon Read International Brokers, the firm where current Secretary of Treasury Nicholas Brady worked before joining the U.S. Government. Analysts foresee that "the worst is still to come."

"The Collor Plan says nothing about paying interests to the banks, so nobody wants to invest in Brazil under these conditions. The only thing keeping the price of the bonds at 24 percent is speculation, but I am one of those who believe that the price of Brazilian foreign debt bonds will fall to 17 or 18 percent of their nominal value within the next three or four months," analyst Peter Grossman said.

The bankers are still very confused about the Collor Plan. Officially they all say that they "believe in the plan and only drastic measures can yield results in Brazil." However, in private they voice their doubts.

Congress Approves Measure 155 on Privatization

PY1104035690 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Report by Antonio Carlos Silva from Congress]

[Text] A few minutes ago the National Congress voted on the first provisional measure included in today's agenda. It is Provisional Measure 155, which creates the National Program of Denationalization. The Chamber of Deputies approved—with 354 votes in favor, 95 against, and two abstaining—the agreement drafted by Deputy Marcelo Cordeiro, of the Bahia State Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB). In the Senate, the proposal was approved without a vote count.

The approval was only possible after government, PMDB, and Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB) leaders reached an agreement on the measure.

The Congress will now vote on the amendments included in the agreement, which will partially modify the approved text. The original project calls for the conversion of the Brazilian debt into shares of companies that can be privatized, but it establishes that the foreign investors can purchase only 49 percent of the shares. As a result of the agreement, however, this percentage can reach 100 percent. Also in accordance with the agreement, the limit for the purchase of the voting-capital by the investor, which was 33 percent in the original approved text, has been increased to 40 percent.

A short while before the conversion project was approved, leftist leaders—who are not taking part in the negotiation—suggested to government leaders that they approve six of the amendments to speed up the voting process. Government leader Renan Calheiros rejected the proposal, preferring the agreement that had already been signed for the voting.

Brazilian Communist Party leader Roberto Freire reported that the leftist parties have submitted a request for an immediate vote on Provisional Measure 168 on monetary reform and on limits on deposit withdrawals from passbook savings accounts.

After voting on some of the 916 presented amendments, the Congress will probably vote on the leftist parties' request that Measure 168 be the next measure voted on. Today's session has no pre-established time to end.

Modified Provisional Measure 163 Approved

PY1104134490 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Apr 90 p 8

["Text" of Provisional Measure 163, approved with modifications and renamed Conversion Law 11, dated 1990]

[Text] Conversion Law Number 11, dated 1990.
It regulates the conditions for the dismissal of public employees.
The National Congress decrees:

Article 1. For the good of the public service, public employees will be dismissed if they:
I. Hinder, through action or omission, the partial or total collection of taxes, tariffs, or duties, which are owed to the Federal Government, or of mandatory loans to the government;
II. Facilitate, through action or omission, crimes against the Public Treasury.

Single Paragraph. This article considers as public employees all persons mentioned in Article 327 and paragraphs of the Penal Code.

Article 2. The administrative process to investigate responsibility for the action or omission referred to in Article 1 will be ordered by the minister to whom the public employee is subordinated, in accordance with Articles 219 through 239 of Law 1711, dated 28 October 1952 (Statute of the Civilian Federal Government Public Employees).

Article 3. This provisional measure goes into effect on the day it is published.

Article 4. All contradictory provisions are hereby revoked.
Senator Pompeu de Souza, president
Senator Humberto Lucena, coordinator
Senator Ronaldo Aragao
Senator Mario Maia

Senator Paulo Bisol
Senator Louremberg Nunes Rocha
Deputy Sergio Wernechk
Deputy Myriam Portella
Deputy Jose Dutra

* Envoy to GATT Hampered by Undefined Policy

* Ricupero Comments

90SM0021A Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Economic Section in Portuguese 29 March 90 p 7

[Text] Indecisions on the part of the new administration regarding the foreign trade policy could seriously affect Brazil's negotiating position with respect to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Arriving in Brasilia on Friday, Rubens Ricupero, GATT's Brazilian representative, will return to Geneva at the end of the week without defining the country's position.

At a seminar on Brazil's participation in the international economy in the 1990's, a hasty discussion gave evidence of a difference of opinion in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the trade policy to be pursued. As mediator, Ricupero took advantage of this opportunity to agree with the opinion of Professor Winston Fritsh, who criticized the administration's lethargy in not clearly defining its position, thereby leaving the negotiators in Geneva with their hands tied.

"In fact, it behooves the administration to declare its policy on future development, its foreign policy, and its stand on foreign trade," said Ricupero. Later, at a discussion at O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO headquarters he went on to say, "Through the lack of decision brought about by the change in administration, we remained without proper guidance and Brazil thus lost its opportunity to present its proposal on tariff reduction."

This concern by Ricupero was immediately refuted by diplomat Jose Graca, who has been accompanying the GATT negotiators from Brasilia. "I do not believe that we are undecided. We have a position of autonomous trade policy and are not undergoing pressures."

Reform in the foreign trade area, delineated until now by the Collor administration, appears minimal. Winston Fritsh, who helped draw up the administration's plans in this sector and is now trying to take a neutral position, asserted that reform is now being limited to the conversion of nontariffed trade barriers into a system of tariffs that would reduce the average of said tariffs.

A visit made to Sao Paulo by Artur Dunkel, GATT's general manager, also showed to what extent the new administration has been inattentive to negotiations in Geneva, negotiations that served to define the new rules applicable to world trade in goods, services, and investments.

Until now the Collor administration has shown considerable similarity to previous administrations in its disregard for questions relating to foreign trade. "The minister of finance has scarcely been giving 15 minutes of his daily schedule to matters of general trade," says Ricupero.

* Brazil Needs GATT

90SM0021A Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Economic Section in Portuguese 29 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] It can rightfully be said that only in 1970, when the IMF and the World Bank met in Rio de Janeiro, did Brazil discover the importance of those organizations in its economic development. Now, it appears, Artur Dunkel, GATT's general manager, has felt it necessary to come to our country to persuade it to assume a much more active position in that international organization, which plays an active role in the world's economic development. GATT's general manager did not conceal his impression that Brazil has been adopting a very defensive position in its participation in that organization or, currently, in the "Uruguay round robin," without perceiving that an attitude of greater flexibility could assure vastly superior advantages.

For years Brazil has condemned the export model as being heir to an economy of the colonial type without being aware that international trade was the true source of development. Yesterday, Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, attending the seminar entitled "Brazil's International Participation in the 1990's," asserted that, last year, when the World National Product increased 3.5 percent, worldwide exports had increased 7.5 percent, with the values for 1988 being still more significant: 3.0 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. These figures clearly show that countries that do not take part in world trade are condemning themselves to nonparticipation in economic growth. Although in the 1970's we managed to greatly expand our foreign trade, we are now entering a phase of stagnation if we compare our position with that of countries like Mexico or Chile, both setting the pace when it comes to resolving the problem of the foreign debt. Perhaps we did not pay sufficient attention to the fact that, last year, Mexico exceeded Brazil in the value of its exports and did not concern ourselves with the competition provided by the so-called "Asian Tigers."

In his passage through, Brazil GATT's general manager issued another warning. From what he is given to understand, we are still thinking that international transactions involve only goods, and this prevents us from involving the international organization in trade in the strictest sense. And we do this with a defensive attitude, protecting our interests without being fully aware that trade is a two-way street. These days we are concerned with the formation of blocs: Europe in 1992 and the North American bloc integrating Mexico's economy with that of the United States and Canada. We are fearful of the effects of an Eastern Europe more closely

allied with the EEC and, as in everyone's case, we are concerned with the competition of the Asian countries which are so good at copying the Japanese.

Another serious concern is how to support the Latin American nations involved in an average tariff reduction of 30 percent in the aftermath of the "Uruguay round robin"? All these apprehensions are justified in our attempt to adopt a more offensive position. But we must not forget that multilateral exchange on a worldwide basis, now being discussed by GATT, goes far beyond an exchange of goods. Throughout the Third World the most important element of GATT's discussion centers around technological exchange, services in general, intellectual property, and investments. Brazil is timid when it comes to discussing the exchange of goods within the GATT organization but it is still more shy when it broaches other objects of far greater value than the exchange of goo

At a time when so much is being said about a modern Brazil, the Collor de Mello administration must not deprecate such questions. For years we have harbored the thought that we are foremost among the Third World countries (a position that we are now losing...), but now, desiring to belong to the industrial world, we must convince ourselves that we should participate in the overall movement of the internationalization of economic life in its broadest sense, and to do this we should take an active part in the discussions now occurring within the scope of GATT.

* Resignation of Economy Secretary Discussed

90SM0021B Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Economic Section in Portuguese 29 March 90 p 1 sb
[Article by Elizabeth Lopes]

[Text] Brasilia—Marcelo Abreu resented the pressure put upon him to appoint a candidate for an office in foreign trade.

The struggle for control of the administration's Department of Foreign Trade caused Marcelo Paiva Abreu, special secretary of economy, to resign. Displeased with the slate of names submitted for his secretariat, principally with regard to the Department of Foreign Trade, Marcelo Abreu submitted his resignation on Tuesday, 15 days after taking office, according to exclusive information supplied by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. Irritated with the inefficiencies rampant in his area, the former secretary was quoted as saying: "I already swallowed a toad, but I am not inclined to swallow poisonous toads."

Tuesday afternoon, without mentioning the identity of the "toads in question," Abreu delivered his resignation in person to Zelia Cardoso de Mello, minister of economy, with whom his secretariat is associated. To his friends he was alleged to have revealed that the "toads" were, in truth, an image that he used in describing the intense pressure he experienced in approving the candidacy of Mauricio Assis, the minister's cabinet chief, and Sergio Nascimento, for the ministry's Department of Foreign Trade. Nascimento, Assis, and a number of other collaborators were subordinate to Zelia, forming the "Cotia group," a designation used to shelter the economists who worked together as part of the Cotia Trading firm.

After delivering his letter of resignation, in which he alleges personal reasons and that was promptly accepted by Zelia, Marcelo Abreu advised his coworkers of his decision and traveled to Rio de Janeiro accompanied by Marcelo Lara Rezende who was to be his deputy secretary.

When he took over the secretariat, Abreu encountered the Department of Supplies and Prices—which is one of the three departments belonging to the Secretariat of Economy—with a director already indicated: Joao Maia. It was still necessary to define the departments of industry and commerce and foreign trade. The former secretary had already gone so far as to invite Heloisa Camargo who was executive secretary of the now defunct Committee on Customs Policy to add to his team. When he became aware of the slate of names submitted for the area of foreign trade, he disagreed and decided to abandon the administration.

According to statements made by certain parliamentarians, Marcelo Abreu, who is professor of economy at the Pontifical Catholic University (PUC) in Rio, already has sufficient clout to condescend to work with a team that he has not sponsored.

The official word on Marcelo Abreu's termination was given last evening by Marcos Caramuru, coordinator of social communication in the Ministry of Economy. The name of the new secretary was announced yesterday: It will be economist Joao Maia.

Chile

Aylwin Comments on First Month in Government

PY1104191290 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] On reviewing his first month in office, President Aylwin indicated that the country has left behind the era of confrontation and that there exists a climate of confidence and understanding.

[Begin recording] [Aylwin] I believe we have advanced quite a lot, and in this respect I am very happy. I believe we are going to continue with this advance and I hope that within the next few days we will adopt more measures that will mean....[changes thought] that we will comply with the various aspects of our program.

I am especially happy with the climate that covers the country. I believe that there is a climate of hope, optimism, confidence, and a climate of understanding, a climate that is allowing us to seek understanding. The country has left confrontation behind and it is walking

the path of solidarity so that between all of us we can resolve the many problems that affect Chile.

[Reporter] Mr. President, what is your opinion of the meeting yesterday between General Pinochet and members of Congress?

[Aylwin] I believe that it was very interesting and a positive step. [end recording]

President Aylwin also indicated that no decision has yet been made on the granting of individual pardons for political prisoners and that he will make a case-by-case study of each as they are submitted.

Hales Faction Withdraws From Communist Party

PY1104140890 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] militants headed by Patricio Hales today announced that they have withdrawn from the party. They indicated that the recovery of the PCCh demands an extraordinary Congress and the resignation of its current board of directors.

[Begin Hales recording] I do not know, but we have withdrawn from the party because we believe its leadership has led it astray, away from the Chilean people's interests, which was why we joined the party in the first place.

We believe the party has lost its links with Chilean workers; that it has been mistaken in its political and ideological positions; and that it has lost the capability needed by a political party to struggle for the political and social changes that we have always dreamed about.

Truly, we have not observed the internal democracy that means the acceptance and promotion of these concerns. The leadership has taken the wrong path, which on some occasions during the past few years has made the efforts of the majority of we Chileans to seek and achieve democracy during the dictatorship difficult, even endangered them. We believe that the leadership has carried out selfish and mistaken actions and that it has led the militants astray. [end recording]

Teitelboim on Communist Renewal

PY1104143290 Santiago APSI in Spanish 28 Mar-10 Apr 90 p 22, 24

[Interview with Volodia Teitelboim, Communist Party of Chile, PCCh, secretary general, by Jorge Andres Richards; place and date not given]

[Text] [Richards] What can you tell us about the recent election in the GDR where the communist party obtained only 16 percent of the votes after 50 years in power, while the opposition obtained over 50 percent of the total?

[Teitelboim] I think the result is in essence an answer to the crisis within "bureaucratic socialism." In that country, the birthplace of Marx and Engels, the government paid attention to material well-being but it did not adhere the ideal that communism must be the reign of freedom. The system that prevailed, as in all other European Socialist countries, certainly in the Soviet Union, was a Stalinist power concept. In sum, the communist party was made up of self-empowered men who arbitrarily assumed the right to represent the people.

[Richards] Would you call that a bureaucratic dictatorship?

[Teitelboim] That is about right. The bureaucracy was something contemplated by Marx who warned that it was a danger in every government. The bureaucracy has certain rules. It works as an organization within the state and it tends to absorb everything. It self-justifies its preeminence in the name of values superior to the people and society and it gradually and unconsciously establishes, in a tenacious manner, the hegemony of a group.

[Richards] Why do you criticize the governments in socialist countries now? Why do you not do it before, when you lived in the USSR?

[Teitelboim] Well, I have always criticized bureaucracy. There is written proof of that.

[Richards] I am speaking of the PCCh. The PCCh was always seen as an absolute follower of the Soviet Union.

[Teitelboim] That is pure propaganda. Our positions has always been very national, popular, democratic, and in favor of workers and the multiparty system. We have participated in our national political life and in Congress. We never contemplated a monopoly on power.

[Richards] But in the name of international communism you justified the invasions of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Afghanistan.

[Teitelboim] I believe our position was wrong. We maintained that whatever the USSR did was in the service of the world revolution and part of a relentless fight between the socialist and the capitalist systems.

We maintained our solidarity with the revolution which, in the eyes of communists, represented a great and just cause, the cause of independence of all nations. This revolution had greatness and misery, and it was very mythical and strongly utopian.

[Richards] But that attitude was equivalent to blind, unconditional support.

[Teitelboim] It was not really unconditional support. It was an attitude of devotion to the idea of solidarity of all the revolutionaries of the world for a just change. But it turned out to be a belief rather than an objective idea. Society also has its mysteries, the essence and truth of which are difficult to grasp. In one word, this allegiance was not inspired by an insignificant feeling. It was a noble dream of human redemption, like a religious feeling. It was like heaven on earth.

[Richards] Are you telling me it was fetishism?

[Teitelboim] It was closer to a lay idea of divinity. Today, however, we are engaged in self-criticism, and we are doing it in the open, we are doing it publicly. The PCCh admits that this position was an extended mistake.

[Richards] Why have the winds of change of communism failed to reach Cuba?

[Teitelboim] All types of wind reach Cuba, including hurricanes. Cuba is a unique phenomenon in the socialist world. I believe that the Cuban revolution involves an original creation with deep roots in Cuban history. It does not owe anything to the USSR or to any other country. Long after they came to power, Fidel Castro and his supporters got to know the Soviets. Consequently, their work is very peculiar, with an absolutely Latin American and Cuban style.

[Richards] The banana republic style...?

[Teitelboim] Not of the banana type, even if they produce bananas. Cubans cherish Marti's aspiration: To make their country independent of the United States.

[Richards] But, do you not think that it is noticeable that Cuba has no multiparty system, no freedom of expression, and no alternation in power?

[Teitelboim] Each country has its own historical destiny and its specific traditions. Remember the events in Grenada and Panama. Bush does not conceal his plans. Cubans have faced harassment and blockade for more than 30 years. They feel like a threatened fortress. But if Washington would just let them live in peace...

[Richards] Does the blockade that you mention justify the lack of freedom?

[Teitelboim] I believe the Cuban people feel free. Democratization is necessary in many countries of the world, among them Chile, which still has a long way to go before becoming fully democratic.

[Richards] I am sorry, but you cannot compare Chile and Cuba.

[Teitelboim] Yes, they are in different situations. But here the dictatorship has left many marks intended to perpetuate the previous regime.

[Richards] What was the PCCh reaction to the crisis in the world of communism?

[Teitelboim] It was a reaction of distress, because the crisis affects communists all over the world. This problem has caused serious concern and traumatized some people. It is the worst crisis of the century. Our party has gone through it with anguish and concern, yet also with a feeling of liberation and integrity.

[Richards] What does liberation mean?

[Teitelboim] It means that the last myths are finished, that all dogmas have collapsed, and that the providential nature of communism has died because communism itself has faced up to the truth. We serve the people, but we are not the only ones who serve the people. We remain loyal to the revolution and to socialism, but this does not mean that we are perfect or that we are the owners of absolute truth. Consequently, this is a time for liberation of cliches and frames.

Communists advocate a free, just, and humane society. We must prove that we are legitimate and that we can win the people's confidence with our words and with our work. This means that we will be tested on all fronts.

We believe that we represent a large sector of the population: our political ideas are built upon freedom, democracy, participation, and respect for human dignity. From this viewpoint, this is a liberating idea, because it marks the end of a period of success and mistakes, and the beginning of another period of total commitment to our human, liberating, democratic, and popular aspirations, which are implicit in socialism.

[Richards] It is known that there is a great discussion within the PCCh. Concerning the renewal that you have mentioned, are you prepared to admit factions within the PCCh?

[Teitelboim] We accept all types of ideas which are consistent with our revolutionary position. The PCCh is a great center of internal discussion. Factions promote divisions within a political organization. We prefer to listen to 30,000 or 50,000 opinions rather than to accept factions within the party. Factions threaten to create divisions within parties. I prefer to hold discussions every day than to accept factions within the party.

[Richards] What happened with Patricio Hales?

[Teitelboim] Hales is a PCCh member who often expresses opinions outside the party. This attitude does not really reflect a model of communist discipline. Many PCCh members are deeply bothered by this attitude.

[Richards] Do you agree with Hales' attitude?

[Teitelboim] I would prefer that he express his opinions within the PCCh

[Richards] This means that he will be expelled from the PCCh, as Maria Maluenda was?

[Teitelboim] We have not made any decision in this regard.

[Richards] Are you planning to make a decision?

[Teitelboim] I repeat: we have not made any decision in this respect.

[Richards] A document that has been issued recently within the PCCh states: Our military policy is not unchangeable. We have gained experience during the antifascist struggle. We are living in a democracy which

is formal, limited, controlled, and interfered with by the perpetuation of Pinochet's regime. Despite this fact we have a president who was elected democratically. This situation has compelled us to perform a military task in a more professional, demanding, and responsible manner, based on joint efforts with tighter theoretical and practical requirements. What does this mean?

[Teitelboim] We do not want a new military dictatorship in Chile. We want neither old nor new Pinochets. We do not want the tragedy to be repeated again. In this regard we believe that all political parties should analyze the military problem because it is an essential and very significant matter which entails dangerous and devastating consequences for the people and the nation. We think that this matter should be publicly discussed. The military subject should not be taboo or secret because, in the final analysis, the military is also aware that they should become a positive force, obedient to the elected democratically government. We are facing this problem now because there is a parallel military power headed by Pinochet, who is the Army commander in chief. Therefore there is a pending problem and we can not say to the people: cross your hands, have a relaxed dream, do not worry at all and accept a military coup. We do not want to accept another military coup.

[Richards] Does this mean that the people should be armed?

[Teitelboim] We have not talked about the need to arm the people. It means that the country should avoid by all means an incident similar to the one that occurred on 11 September.

[Richards] Do you not think that arms should be in the possession of a democratic state?

[Teitelboim] I think that arms should be in the possession of the state but I will not agree if the state is Mr. Pinochet.

[Richards] This mean that you do not rule out the possibility that the people could defend themselves with the arms?

[Teitelboim] If there is an aggression, the people, the Republic, have the right to defend themselves through all available resources. Are we going to accept another 16 years of dictatorship? We believe that we have to defend freedom, democracy, the right to life, and the respect of human rights in Chile. We had just put an end to a tremendous period in which we had to face painful situations.

[Richards] What do you think about the attack on General Leigh?

[Teitelboim] We categorically reject the attacks on Generals Leigh and Ruiz. We have asked for a quick and comprehensive clarification of the cases. Do they seek to destabilize the Aylwin government which was established 10 days ago in the same way they did with Salvador Allende's administration? At that time they began with attacks on General Rene Schneider and Perez Zujovic. Do they want to overthrow the new democracy through an escalation of crime? Are they planning to create an atmosphere to allow the return to power of those who violated human rights? We think that the escalation of violence should be stopped in Chile. The attacks will not solve anything. A rightist sector is taking advantage of this situation and is already asking the government to give up its effort to implement its human rights policy. It is our great wish that these attacks be stopped. We do not want attacks, we want democracy, and freedom. No one should promote new coups. Who can guarantee that no one in Chile will take advantages of troubles and try to take power?

Justice Minister Discusses Political Prisoners

PY1204230090 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Mar 90 pp D-1 D-3

[Report on interview with Justice Minister Francisco Cumplido by Raquel Correa at the minister's office in Santiago on 21 March; passages within slantlines are EL MERCURIO comments]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Correa] Mr. Minister, society also has the right to defend itself, but you are against the death penalty. Do you not think it can be useful as a deterrent?

[Cumplido] No, I do not think the death penalty can help to rehabilitate or deter criminals. On the contrary, there are some crimes, like terrorist crimes, in which the criminal is trying to be noticed, and he can become famous if he is sentenced to death.

If Congress refuses to abolish the death penalty while I am justice minister, I will advocate pardons for all those sentenced to death.

//He stresses that he does not feel as if he were under fire in his capacity as a minister with a portfolio of such complex tasks, adding that his efforts will concentrate on human rights and on the situation within the judicial branch.//

[Correa] When you say human rights violations, are you referring only to those who opposed the Pinochet regime?

[Cumplido] I do not make such delineations.

[Correa] Why do people who have been harassed for political reasons deserve more attention than murdered Carabineros?

[Cumplido] The persons who murdered Carabineros have not been pardoned, and they may not be pardoned at all. But we do believe that the persons who committed those crimes should be tried fairly by independent courts. They were tried by military courts, and we have a critical opinion of those courts.

Military courts should only hear cases on military crimes involving military personnel on active duty.

Military courts have a specific jurisdiction, but this jurisdiction has actually been expanded. Many subjects that were dealt with by civil courts have been transferred to military jurisdiction, even to wartime military jurisdiction.

[Correo] After the events of the past few years, do you have confidence in, and respect for, the regular courts?

[Cumplido] I believe that the conduct of the courts closely follows that of the existing political regime. That is why in the reform project we will try to establish their full economic independence, including a mechanism for appointments independent of political power.

//The minister supports the judicial career and the designation of lawyers as acting court members, although he disagrees with the system for designating those acting court members. "They are necessary," he notes, adding that it is fine "if someone outside the judicial branch is named to the Supreme Court."

He said the idea of creating the post of People's Attorney is interesting, provided the duties of that office are carefully specified. "Those functions should not be mistaken for those of the comptroller general or the courts."

The minister is not against the implementation of political police work by the investigations police: "All governments should have a political intelligence service. The government needs this service, and the information can be obtained through legal channels."// [passage omitted]

[Correa] You have said that the issue of political prisoners will be solved within one year.

[Cumplido] That is a prudent deadline.

[Correa] Does that mean that the 449 political prisoner will be free within one year?

[Cumplido] I think—as President Aylwin put it—that there will be no political prisoners in Chile.

[Correa] To pardon a prisoner, according to the existing laws, he must have already been sentenced and should have no pending trials. How will you solve the situation of the majority of the prisoners?

[Cumplido] There have been 46 prisoners pardoned. On the morning of 28 March we will submit a request to the president to pardon 12 more prisoners. We are studying the situation of some prisoners who were sentenced and who have asked to be paroled. We are seeing whether they meet the requirements. The majority of political prisoners, however, are still standing trial.

[Correa] Does that mean that the solution to this problem does not depend on the government?

[Cumplido] We are studying the granting of pardons and the imposition of alternative penalties. The government has already done all in its power to submit bills to Congress to expedite procedures and to implement just and reasonable trials and fair penalties.

[Correa] But when you say that the problem will be solved in one year, do you mean to say that all political prisoners will be released?

[Cumplido] I believe that the majority will be freed and that the rest will serve alternative penalties.

[Correa] Does that mean that the prisoners charged with killing five of General Pinochet's escorts in the attack in El Melocoton will be released?

[Cumplido] I believe President Aylwin will make a case-by-case study. I am not familiar with the details of the individual trials. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Will the government seek to abolish the amnesty law?

[Cumplido] Constitutional reform has already solved that issue. Article 5 of the Constitution guarantees compliance with the international pacts and accords that Chile has already ratified, including the Civil and Political Rights Pact. If there was a war—as the previous government claims—then the terms of the Geneva Convention should apply. This will facilitate trials. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Will Army Commander in Chief Augusto Pinochet also be brought to court?

[Cumplido] Any Chilean can be brought to court. Anyone.

[Correa] Are there any possibilities for opening new political trials?

[Cumplido] No. The courts do not implement political trials, and the Chilean Government will not take any legal action in this regard. Legal action should taken by the victims, their relatives, or their representatives. We believe we must know what has really happened. It is not necessary for the government to take penal action in order to find the truth.

[Correa] Can the government use another channel?

[Cumplido] The government can gather enough information to find out what has really happened and thus rehabilitate the victims from a moral and—if appropriate—economic viewpoint.

[Correa] But how will the government investigate? Through the Carabineros, the Investigations Police, parallel services...?

[Cumplido] We are thinking of gathering information through a commission of persons of high moral standards who will inform the government. The truth must be known and moral compensation must be made to avoid incidents of revenge.

[Correa] The expression "to know the truth" does not seem clear. Persons of high moral standards hunting for witches...?

[Cumplido] It is not a witch-hunt. People have the right to know what happened to missing detainees and where they are.

[Correa] In your capacity as a member of the government, what will be your contribution to this search for the truth?

[Cumplido] As a member of the government I am responsible for gathering information and providing for moral and—if appropriate—material reparation. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Car Bomb Near Medellin Wounds 100, Kills Several

PA1104201190 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 11 Apr (AFP)—Seven dead—four civilians, one police officer, and two other policemen—and more than 100 wounded, some of them seriously, is the initial result of a dynamite attack in Itagui, south of Medellin, this afternoon.

Colonel Carlos Alberto Otalora, commander of the Medellin Metropolitan Police, said the attack was directed against a patrol car of that institution's elite force.

"The car bomb was activated by remote control," Otalora said.

The terrible explosion, which occurred at 1325 (1825 GMT), destroyed at least 10 cars at the site.

The wounded were taken to Medellin hospitals.

Itagui is a town adjacent to Medellin, headquarters of the Medellin Cartel headed by Pablo Escobar. It is near Envigado, a city of 90,000 people, which was declared a "military emergency zone" by the government last week.

Updated Figures on Attack

PA1204135790 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1205 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Report by Carlos Perdomo and Monica Sierra]

[Text] [Perdomo] Undoubtedly, the tragedy at Itagui Municipality in southern Medellin has been the most important and regrettable event of the day. According to the latest report from security organizations early this morning, the car bomb explosion that occurred in a place called Pan de Queso has, thus far, resulted in 20 deaths. It was also reported that the number of wounded has reached 88, that a total of 10 vehicles were destroyed, and that the explosion seriously damaged at least 70 houses within a three-block radius of where the strong explosion occurred.

[Sierra] Good morning. Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, the National Salvation Movement candidate, commented on yesterday's attack on members of the military, police, and civilians in Itagui. He issued a comunique stating that it is unjust for members of the Armed Forces and police to be the ones sacrificed in a unilateral war.

Lloreda Remarks on Pardoning Drug Traffickers

PA1104183390 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1259 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Telephone interview with Social Conservative Party presidential candidate Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Dr. Lloreda.

[Lloreda] Good morning.

[Reporter] I would like you to comment on some newspaper reports that claim you said there should be a type of pardon for drug traffickers.

[Lloreda] Yes. When asked by reporters about this during a news conference in Medellin yesterday, I said that, although it is impossible to pardon those found responsible of criminal actions, those free from charges of violence should be considered for such a pardon. I have pondered this subject, however, and I am forced to retract from what I said to the Medellin reporters yesterday. Although there is a difference between the two kinds of behavior, and even the law deals less rigorously with purely economic crimes associated with drug trafficking as opposed to others like homicide or terrorism, evidently it is very difficult to differentiate in practice. There is another important consideration in this connection. In our circles, a pardon is applied to political crimes and these activities are not political. Consequently, as I said before, I have thought it over and I am forced to correct my own view. I am now reiterating what I have always said. All criminal actions linked to drug trafficking should be brought to trial, regardless of the seriousness. I think it is better for me to make this clarification to avoid confusion.

[Reporter] This is the topic of our next question. Yesterday, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, at the London conference, said that drug consumption and a totally deranged society seem to be symptoms of the last days of the 20th century, and solutions do not appear in sight. We ask: Why do Colombian politicians strive to have the final word on something that lacks any possible solution?

[Lloreda] We must reconsider the international problem. The focus of the problems changes if you look at them

from Washington, London, Bogota, or Lima. The war on drugs for the United States means fighting Colombian drug traffickers but, oddly enough, not fighting its own drug traffickers. Look at Washington Mayor Marion Barry's case. He has been in office for 10 years and is a regular cocaine user. He has not been tried, but is 10 blocks away from the DEA. This is an example of how often developed countries demand of others what they are not prepared to do for themselves.

Paraguay

Central Bank To Issue Monetary Adjustment Bonds

PY1104210790 Asuncion HOY in Spanish
31 Mar 90 pp 16, 17

[Text] Through Resolution No. 12, the Central Bank of Paraguay has authorized the issuance of national currency bonds—called "Monetary Adjustment Bonds" ["Letras de Regulacion Monetaria"]—for an amount that will be established by the Open Market Operations Executive Board [Comite Ejecutivo de Operaciones de Mercado Abierto]. These bonds are designed to keep the monetary supply within limits that are commensurate with economic growth and price stability.

The Monetary Adjustment Bonds will have the following characteristics: They will bear the name of the holder [nominativas] or will be issued to the bearer, and will be transferable. They will bear the facsimile of the signatures of the president and the manager of the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP).

Each bond will be worth 10 million guaranies or a multiple value thereof and will be placed through the national financial system. The Monetary Adjustment Bonds will preferably be negotiated through a bid system that will be established by the Open Market Operations Executive Board.

The outcome of the bids will be reported on the day following each bid's closing date. In addition, the expiry date of the Monetary Adjustment Bonds will be determined at the time of their issuance.

It has also been determined that, in special cases, the Central Bank of Paraguay will be able to issue a security [documento] equivalent to the monetary adjustment bond. This security will be called a BCP "Letter of Commitment" ["Carta de Compromiso"], which will be placed on the market through the national financial system. This security will bear the facsimile of the signatures of the BCP chairman and the manager of this official credit organization.

Simultaneously, an Open Market Operations Executive Board has also been created. This board will be chaired by the president of the Central Bank of Paraguay. It will include the manager of the BCP and the directors of the economic studies, credit, and international operations departments. This board will determine the expiration date, the amount, and the marketing system of every emission.

In addition, a Money Table [Mesa de Dinero], which will be subordinated to the economic studies department, was also created at the BCP. This Money Table will be in charge of placing, redeeming, and controlling the financial instruments. The BCP resolution states that the standards and formalities involving the financial instruments created by the aforementioned resolution will be regulated by the BCP directorate.

This new regulatory mechanism meets the requirement of having an appropriate monetary control to maintain liquidity at levels that are compatible with the needs of the economy and monetary stability. In this case, it is the BCP's responsibility to reduce the recurrent liquidity surpluses that appear in the market in order to prevent distortions in the general level of prices, foreign exchange, and the balance of payments.

Bank Official Announces Debt Payment to Japan

PY1104175790 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish
9 Apr 90 p 12

[Text] Crispiniano Sandoval, the president of the Paraguayan Central Bank [BCP], announced this morning that our country will pay its debt to Japan next week so that Japan will release two loans that were granted to our country three years ago but which have not been disbursed because of our failure to repay earlier loans.

Sandoval said the Finance Ministry is taking the appropriate steps to supply the required funds in the next few days so that the BCP may purchase the necessary amount of dollars to pay this debt.

The topic was discussed in detail at the latest meeting of the Economic Team. At that time, Finance Minister Enzo Debernardi said: "The prevailing opinion now is that we should pay our debt to Japan in order to effect the release of pending loans and thus obtain a positive cash flow. The debt exceeds $10 million."

Debernardi added: "The appropriate steps are being taken to pay this debt. We must remember that it is not just a matter of buying the amount needed in dollars, but also giving the BCP the required amount in guaranies because this debt must be paid by the central government."

It should be noted that the Japanese Government has not yet disbursed two loans which total approximately $155 million—which were granted three years ago—as a direct result of our country's failure to repay earlier debts to Japan.

Of the above loans, $70 million will be earmarked for infrastructure projects to be implemented by the Public Works and Communications Ministry and $85 million will be used to promote and to strengthen the agricultural sector and build silos.

Senate Elects Officials for Executive Board

PY1104164890 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 31 Mar 90 pp 8, 9

[Summary] Senator Waldino Ramon Lovera was elected president of the Senate today, while Cancio Ayala Cantero and Domingo Laino became first and second vice presidents respectively. Both Lovera and Ayala belong to the "democratic" faction of the Colorado Party while Laino is the top leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party.

Peru

Fujimori Visit with Vargas Llosa Discussed

PY1104182090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Presidential Candidate Alberto Fujimori, from the Change 90 party, met with Mario Vargas Llosa for 20 minutes. The meeting was held at Vargas Llosa's residence under strict security measures. Fujimori did not make any comment about this visit. [passage indistinct]

Following a six-hour meeting between Fredemo [Democratic Front] presidential candidate, Mario Vargas Llosa, and members of the Fredemo political committee, Fredemo spokesman Enrique Chirino Soto reaffirmed that the party will participate in runoff elections. He also announced that the electoral strategy will be restated.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] It is said that Mario Vargas Llosa has already drafted his note of resignation. What can you say about that?

[Chirino Soto] That is not true. We have met to analyze the political situation.

[Reporter] Was there a meeting with Mr. Fujimori?

[Chirino Soto] It is your turn, lady. Then I will answer your question, sir.

[Reporter] What was discussed this morning.?

[Chirino Soto] I do not know. It was a short meeting. Vargas Llosa has not informed us of the results of the meeting.

[Reporter] Was there an exchange of ideas? Any clear proposal by Mr. Fujimori? What was that proposal?

[Chirino Soto] I am not aware of the results of the closed-door meeting between Vargas Llosa and Fujimori.

[Reporter] I ask if Fujimori was invited.

[Chirino Soto] I am not aware of that. As Vargas Llosa's spokesman I can tell you about the meeting between him and the Fredemo political commission.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Chirino Soto] The visit was spontaneous, audacious, cheerful. This was a visit aimed at encouraging our candidate although he does not need it.

[Reporter] What is the position of Fredemo, Popular Action, Popular Christian Party, and Liberty Movement members regarding the runoff election?

[Chirino Soto] It is a position both perfectly coherent and united as before. We will face the runoff election together. Are we going to fight during the runoff election? We would have to be crazy.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Chirino Soto] We have analyzed the electoral campaign, the mistakes. We have outlined a possible strategy for our campaign in view of the upcoming runoff elections.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Chirino Soto] I will not tell you that because you are Mr. Fujimori's spy. [laughter heard]

[Reporter] Will there be some changes anyway?

[Chirino Soto] [Words indistinct].

[Reporter] We want to know.

[Chirino Soto] I will not say that.

[Reporter] In your capacity as spokesman [words indistinct].

[Chirino Soto] I have already said that we are analyzing our strategy, and assessing our mistakes.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct].

[Chirino Soto] There has always been and this dialogue will continue. [end recording]

In turn (Miguel Vega Alvear) [not further identified] has said that the measures to be adopted by Fredemo will be analyzed during Holy Week and they will be released to the mass media next Monday.

Vargas Llosa Considers Withdrawing from Election

PY1204012390 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Apr (EFE)—Sources close to Mario Vargas Llosa told EFE today that the writer has decided to retreat to a beach resort to ponder his decision to withdraw from the runoff presidential election.

A reliable source said that on 10 April Vargas Llosa "decided" to withdraw and that during a private meeting on the evening of 9 April he offered independent candidate Alberto Fujimori, his rival in the runoff election, his withdrawal. The runoff election should be held in six to seven weeks.

Vargas Llosa was persuaded by his close associates to ponder his decision "calmly and without pressures" until

after the Holy Week, or until the 16 April, when the political commission of the Democratic Front (Fredemo), the center-right coalition of which he is the presidential candidate, meets to discuss the situation.

Vargas Llosa was able to elude [passage indistinct] reporters and leave the capital after long conciliatory meetings at his residence in the Lima neighborhood of Barranco.

He was photographed by the newspaper PAGINA LIBRE walking on the beach—face down and grim looking—in the company of his cousin Roxana Valdivieso, an actress and singer whose voice accompanied the writer's presidential campaign.

Meanwhile, in Lima his wife and another cousin, Patricia Llosa, attempted to cheer up dozens of followers who expressed "their concern over the rumors on Vargas Llosa's withdrawal" by announcing that the writer had left the city "to recover from the recent electoral campaign" and that "the runoff election was assured."

Political sources told EFE they hoped Vargas Llosa will reconsider but added they could not be sure because of the writer's temperament and because he is "morally depressed" after the electoral result.

Vargas Llosa asked Peruvians for a mandate and a clear majority in the first round. Instead he is virtually tied—at approximately 30 percent—with "Change 90" movement candidate Alberto Fujimori, a newcomer to the political arena and the son of Japanese immigrants upon whom no one would have bet just three weeks ago.

The political parties that comprise the Fredemo are already analyzing what to do if Vargas Llosa withdraws. They are contemplating the possibility of replacing him with vice presidential candidate Eduardo Orrego, of the Popular Alliance (AP) in the runoff election.

AP Senator-elect Sandro Mariategui said that Vargas Llosa's eventual withdrawal "would be improper for a politician and a writer. He must continue in the fight as a man and as a candidate," Mariategui added.

Atonio Aguirre, the vice president of the National Industries Society, said the writer "does not have an alternative but to battle until the last day."

"He cannot do anything else. He cannot turn his back on the country that was giving him the majority only a month ago. He will have to sacrifice himself to the last minute," the business leader emphasized. [passage omitted]

Sources close to Vargas Llosa think that the vote trend that indicated a victory of Fujimori in the second round can be reverted if the writer "changes his message and approaches the people more closely" and "replacing his close circle of inexperienced advisers for professional politicians."

Vargas Llosa's close circle of advisers are being blamed for his failure. They include family members such as his wife, a son, and a cousin who directed the electoral campaign, and a group of "young Turks" who are called "the Alvaritos," referring to Alvaro Vargas Llosa, the writer's oldest son and his personal spokesman.

Electoral Court Begins Official Vote Count

PY1104205890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] The Lima Department Electoral Court has been working around the clock since yesterday to tally and release the official results of the 8 April elections as soon as possible. According to unofficial spokesmen, all of the ballot boxes from the many jurisdictions are already at the Electoral Court's headquarters.

The ballot boxes containing the voter documents were immediately taken to the headquarters by Armed Forces personnel.

Qualified computer specialists are loading vote counts at the Electoral Court's computer center. It is believed that all votes will be counted by late April. This will make it possible to hold a runoff election on 3 June.

* Fredemo Peasant Community Policy Outlined

90ET0168D Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Mar 90 pp 14-15

[Interview with the coordinator of the Fredemo Government Plan for Peasant Communities, Juan Ossio, by Jaime de Althaus G. in Lima: "Private Property in Peasant Communities?"; date not given; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Dr Juan Ossio, an anthropologist who has done years of field work in the highlands, is a member of the Political Committee of the Liberty Movement and the coordinator of the Fredemo [Democratic Front] government plan for the peasant communities. In addition, he recently established an office (359 General Iglesias, Miraflores) for the secretariat of peasant and native promotion of the Liberty Movement, a secretariat that is doing intensive outreach work among peasants. Should private property be made an option in the communities? We spoke with Juan Ossio about this topic and others, in particular about the modernization and future evolution of the peasant communities, which comprise more than 80 percent of Andean peasants.

[EXPRESO] What are the main ideas of Fredemo's peasant communities plan?

[Ossio] To see to it that these age-old social units, many of which are still mired in quite archaic traditions, succeed in taking part more fully in modern life and in the nation as a whole, without losing their cultural identity. To do this the government must give them technical training and the services they need so that their integration goes more smoothly. Second, to make people

understand that much of the political violence in the country is fueled by the fact that these communities have been abandoned. The communities have to be the fundamental tool of a pacification policy.

[EXPRESO] But in order for the communities to join the market and modernize, wouldn't the new macroeconomic policies that Fredemo is calling for be enough, in other words, protection for Andean products in the form of a realistically priced dollar and tariffs on imported foodstuffs?

[Ossio] We have to remember that there are different levels of communities. Some participate more actively in the market economy and have become more familiar with the new technologies, and their production brings in more capital. I'm thinking about the communities in the Mantaro Valley, about some in northern Huancavelica, potato-growing communities. But alongside these communities that would benefit right away from the new macroeconomic policies and from decontrol, we find another kind of community that uses the market solely to meet its own basic needs, as a complement to consumption by producer. These communities do require somewhat different treatment. They have to be given more training; their communication routes have to be improved, and they have to be given greater facilities to finance their products via the Agrarian Bank, for example. We would have to back them through the social-support program, for example, particularly to repair roads, for instance.

[EXPRESO] The peasant community is a colonial institution. Toledo designed it to serve as a reserve of manpower for the mines, for example. What place can a colonial institution have in a modern market economy?

[Ossio] I feel that if they are efficient, if they meet market needs, and if they feel that they ought to stay together, we cannot deprive the peasant communities of the right to organize as they wish. If there is anything that characterizes us in the Liberty Movement, it's that we respect all forms of organization and respect the decisions of such organizations. Now then, I think that the communities are going to continue as communities. First, because the communities are sources of human solidarity that is consistent with the sort of technology that they employ. Production activities in the communities require a system of social relations in which kinship is fundamental and in which the "ayni" [cooperation in farm work between two people] and the "minka" [volunteer community work in exchange for food, drink, and coca leaves] are hardly going to disappear. It would be impossible for all of the peasants overnight to start using mechanical mules, which would be the most appropriate thing on those slopes....

[EXPRESO] But we're talking precisely about this traditional technology being replaced in the long run by modern technology owing to the development of the marketplace and agricultural modernization. Moreover, under the new economic model, which is going to make imported foodstuffs more expensive, urban demand is going to turn to Andean products. This will start a trend towards land concentration in the communities, as has happened everywhere in the world. But if this possibility does not exist legally, there will be no way to regulate the process and safeguard property rights. Legislation on communal property would have to change.

[Ossio] There has been a distortion in the study of the communities. We believe that they are reluctant to change and that when changes are introduced, they tend to fall apart because they are not prepared to cope with modern conditions. The collective dimension of the communities does not mean that there is no individual dimension. The communities have communal lands, but they also have plots of land....

[EXPRESO] That's the way it's always been....

[Ossio] ...The community members also own plots. In fact, the system of religious offices, the system of prestige that exists, encourages competition in accumulating things. Whoever has managed to accumulate a great deal of land, livestock, and social relations moves on to the higher offices. So there is a balance between group and individual. The community provides opportunities for progress, for accumulation, without violating its standards. Huayopampa, for example, has modernized and has not fallen apart. On the contrary...

[EXPRESO] I didn't say that the market is going to break up the communities; I said that the community as a legal institution ought to modernize and evolve towards more open arrangements. Private property is said to have several virtues. One is that it enables the rights of each person to be recognized, so that each person can defend himself if his rights have been usurped, by going to court, for example, and asserting his rights if he has a deed. As a result of such certainty of ownership, one can invest more in his own land, etc. Now then, if the community discharges the function of assuring each member's or each plot owner's tenure, perhaps an individual deed will not have to be issued for each member of the community. Isn't the community thus taking the place of the nation's legal system, which safeguards property rights, of the public registry, and of the national deeding of property? Won't the communities evolve sooner or later towards some kind of cooperative or association of small landowners or towards a local government?

[Ossio] The owners of small plots in the cooperatives that are being parceled out want to keep them at a certain level. They prefer to retain a common pool of capital goods, which enables them to obtain larger loans. This could happen in the communities too. The community can set this condition for its members: If you want to sell, you can do so, but to a member of the community or to an outsider who wants to join the community.

[EXPRESO] So the community is in fact acknowledging that its members own their lands privately.

[Ossio] Of course.

[EXPRESO] But to the extent that this de facto private property is not acknowledged by the national legal system, it is of no use for economic, for market purposes. It is of no use as collateral in securing loans. The communities will never have access to commercial credit. The community members could not assign their lands to a stock company to start an enterprise, etc.

[Ossio] When a community is legally recognized and secures legal status, it joins the official national system. But inside the community each member has his own land and his deeds, which are recognized by the community itself. This is why they make wills. They can even go to notaries and register their wills, by which they bequeath certain assets. Sales contracts, for example, go through notary offices. But the community always has the last word on who enters into such contracts....

[EXPRESO] Does the community grant title?

[Ossio] Yes, and the land notaries and judges are also involved; they are the ones who handle most of the disputes between landowners in a community. The only thing that the community does is to prevent its members from selling land to people who are not affiliated with the community or who do not affiliate if they buy.

[EXPRESO] But how can these be title deeds if constitutionally the community owns the land? Are they something like deeds of usufruct?

[Ossio] But the community stands behind them. If a community member applies for a loan from the Agrarian Bank, he has the backing of the community. If the member defaults, the community becomes liable for the loan and looks for a way for the member to pay up. It exerts moral pressure on him, which is very effective. Community members have been taking out loans all this time and have been putting up their output as collateral. But the community provides the backing.

[EXPRESO] So private property is not a major issue right now in the modernization of the communities?

[Ossio] I don't see it as a major problem, because there is a lot of freedom. Of course there are many inconsistencies in our legislation, for example, denying the community members' right to own land in more than one community. This runs counter to the peasant tradition of owning parcels in different environments. This is paternalistic legislation....

[EXPRESO] That's what I'm talking about: when the constitution provides for communal property, that's paternalism....

[Ossio] We agree completely on that. The legal system of the communities is more representative of the ideology of the pro-Indian groups, which are divorced from the peasant world, which is much more fluid. But let's not blame the communities, which are much more open to modern life than the existing legal system. The lawmakers of the centralist State are the ones who have put them in straitjackets....

[EXPRESO] That's why I asked whether legal changes were needed to make the right of individual property in the communities much more fluid....

[Ossio] Of course. We have to adapt legislation to the real world. Legislation must be as simple as possible and must provide for maximum freedom.

[EXPRESO] I want to mention another case to you. Under the new economic model there will supposedly be much more demand for domestic farm products, from the highlands in particular. As regards livestock production in particular, a realistic dollar will be an incentive for all kinds of wool exports and will make all imported items that now compete with our livestock output more expensive: imported fibers, inputs for the poultry industry, the dairy industry, etc. This heavier demand will require a modernization of livestock production, that is to say, a technical management of pastures, for example; this means fencing them in, which on the high plateau can be done only in relatively large units, on miniestates of the community members themselves. This runs counter to legislation on communal pastureland, unless we want to establish a collective, communal enterprise on all pasturelands, which the members will never accept. So what's the answer?

[Ossio] We have to know the facts. It is a half-truth that everyone grazes together or has a right to graze in the community's pasturelands. In fact, each community member has his sector, his space, where he grazes his animals. The high plateaus have been parceled out or marked off in sectors. What is happening is that as the pastureland is depleted, the little that remains is for the use of all. If a policy to improve the pastureland is pursued, even with irrigation, these spaces, these tacitly accepted tracts of land that already exist, are going to be reaffirmed.

[EXPRESO] But enhancing the pasturelands means fencing them in and fencing them in inside the community to enable the land to be rotated. It might be too bold for a family to fence in a field that is supposed to be communal even if they own it by inheritance.

[Ossio] I wouldn't say that this is inevitable. It could be that under certain conditions fences may be essential for technical progress. But let's allow the peasants to experiment. Let's give them the technology, and they'll come up with the solution. Their social system will adapt. If there comes a time when their social system explodes, well it explodes; they'll choose another social system. We can't endeavor to change social structures overnight. We have to respect what exists. I don't think that we should get ahead of events.

[EXPRESO] Yes, in the law. I think that we ought to have a constitution and a law that provide for all possibilities so that the community members can choose.

For example, legislation should not prevent pasturelands from being privatized; they're already being privatized in practice.

[Ossio] But I don't think that prevailing forms of social organization can be altered simply because they don't suit a technological problem. I would leave social change up to the community. I don't think that the government ought to tell them how they should organize. The issue cannot be forced. Who are we to force the issue? Those more or less individual fields belong to a social domain. We have to respect that social domain. Only they can change it. This is where I would not venture to legislate, and I oppose anyone who would.

[EXPRESO] That's exactly why I'm saying that the government cannot establish a specific form: communal property. The communities are not free now to change their form of organization. I'm talking about the need to open the legislation up.

[Ossio] On that we agree completely. The law has to be loosened up. I do not agree, for example, with depriving someone who left the community for 3 or 4 years in a row of his rights to the community's goods. If such a person has migrated, he has gone off to diversify his economy. Lima becomes an additional environmental niche. What we need is a dialogue with the peasants so that we do not impose inappropriate rules on them. The communities are not museum pieces. For example, part of the communities' history involves the annexes that seek to become independent of the parent community. An annex is a group of several families that decide at a given moment that there is no reason for them to have obligations to the larger community and that they are self-sufficient....

[EXPRESO] If you take this to an extreme, the tendency would be for each family to seek independence from community obligations, until such time as, with that independence, each family can reassess its obligations to the others, from the bottom up, more freely.

[Ossio] But there comes a time when the family cannot meet its own production, manpower, etc. needs. This is why it retains its links to the community.

[EXPRESO] But in the long run, with an advanced social division of labor, with a developed market, a community member could satisfy any production need through the marketplace. He wouldn't need the community to secure manpower for his crop, for example. He could hire the workers.

[Ossio] We have to be very careful here, because atomization of the communities would put them in a shaky situation, as they would be exposed to a series of dangers. If this atomization is not accompanied by a strengthening of relations with other, larger units, even beyond the community, then Shining Path could step in, as it has taken advantage of the lack of unity among the communities to set them against each other.

[EXPRESO] Another issue: How would you handle the problem of the SAIS [Social Interest Agricultural Association] and the cooperatives, on which the communities are putting pressure to apportion their lands?

[Ossio] This has to be resolved case by case, listening to all the parties until consensus solutions are reached. In some cases a distribution of the lands of the SAIS or the cooperatives among the communities could risk undoing the progress that has been made in modernization in these commonly held areas. So, what we would do is listen to all sides and provide a specific, consensus solution in each case.

[EXPRESO] You're proposing the creation of an Institute of Peasant and Native Communities at the cabinet level. What for, if all these promotion and support measures that you've just mentioned are provided for by existing sectorial or regional services?

[Ossio] The various sectors (agrarian, educational, etc.) have a very sectorial and partial view, and the community is a distinct, integrated social reality. Therefore, there ought to be an entity that serves as a coordinator, a mediator, a bridge between the peasant communities and this group of sectors, so that the sector can adapt to these different realities. The communities do not fit into any one sector. Moreover, the ministries, the sectors, have traditionally forgotten about the communities because we are still a very centralized and discriminatory society. Therefore, this agency would also serve as a vehicle through which the communities themselves could present their demands and needs.

[EXPRESO] But aren't you giving in to the same old bureaucratic impulse: tackling a problem with an agency, not a policy? Wouldn't this agency simply expand the bureaucracy and the intermediary level?

[Ossio] I don't think so, because in this agency we can embody what already exists in government and is working poorly and duplicating efforts. I think, for example, that the offices of the agrarian reform and the office of peasant communities in the Agriculture Ministry are already obsolete. They ought to be somewhere else. The Peruvian Native Inhabitants Institute ought to merge with these offices. There is a National Institute for the Development of the Peasant Communities, created by law, although it exists on paper only. Popular Cooperation, for example, could perfectly well join this organization and could thus regain its original purpose of supporting the communities and mobilizing city youth into the forgotten towns in the Andes. Therefore, I don't think that we're going to expand the bureaucracy. On the contrary, the aim is to streamline what exists and even to eliminate bodies that have not been working. Moreover, this agency would play a key role in pacification. Neither the law-enforcement agencies nor the government's development agencies communicate with or understand the communal peasants. We need a bridge organization.

[EXPRESO] Would this institute do agrarian promotion work, such as promoting Andean crops, llama and alpaca raising, forestation, etc.?

[Ossio] Yes, in coordination with the Agriculture Ministry. As for raising llamas and alpacas, for example, we're thinking about expanding this to other areas of the upper highlands. Since raising llamas and alpacas is a traditional activity with a large export market, this meets our two goals: reaffirmation of cultural identity and, at the same time, access to modern life.

[EXPRESO] Would you like to add anything?

[Ossio] Yes, we've started up this peasant-promotion office, with Juvencio Rojas as national secretary, and through his office we're contacting various nationwide peasant organizations, peasants who have migrated, and the representatives of these organizations in the city of Lima. We're traveling to all departments in which there is a heavy concentration of communities. We've made contact with many peasant federations. We've scheduled a large-scale meeting of community members and parcel owners. The reason for all this work, besides making Fredemo's message known, is to listen to the experiences and suggestions of the peasants so that we can provide better input for our government plan, on a much more realistic basis.

Uruguay

Japan, World Bank To Support Reforestation

PY1104184290 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Agriculture Minister Alvaro Ramos has reported that the executive branch is designing a 200,000-hectare reforestation program. The program, which will promote the domestic market, will receive World Bank support. The minister said that the government is also studying private sector reforestation projects. Ramos said that the Japanese Government will provide assistance for the program.

[Begin Ramos recording] [passage omitted] We are trying to implement a technological support program for forestry research with cooperation of the Japanese Government. [end recording]

Foreign Minister To Be President of GATT Meeting

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[Text] Today Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell was designated president of the ministerial meeting that will be held in Brussels to conclude the Uruguay round of multinational talks within the GATT.

GATT Director Arthur Dunkel said that Gros Espiell was named because, traditionally, the representative of the country that sponsored the round of talks—which this time began in Punta del Este—is designated as president of the session.

A final accord should be signed in December after four years of negotiations that sought the strengthening of the multilateral system of commerce, which is essential for the economic development of more than 40 countries, among them the 12 EEC members, Dunkel said.

Venezuela

Foreign Minister Comments on Panama, Mexico

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[Text] Caracas, 4 Apr (DPA)—Venezuelan Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo Planchart described Panama's situation as "worrisome," stating that President Guillermo Endara's accusations against Mexico do not contribute toward obtaining the international support that the nation needs.

Planchart said last night at a meeting with the foreign press that Panama needs the support and solidarity of the region's nations to consolidate its democratic process and reactivate its economy.

The foreign minister pointed out that Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela are willing to help Panama. "I imagine that statements like those that have been made do not deeply motivate at least one of those nations," he said.

At a political rally on 30 March, Endara rejected the Group of Eight's petition, presented through Mexico's foreign secretary, to legitimize the government put in power after the U.S. invasion in December by holding elections. Endara claimed that Mexico's governments have come into power through fraud.

"Panama's statements do not help the country," the foreign minister said, and refused to comment on the reasons for the Panamanian president's controversial statements against Mexico. "You will have to ask Endara himself," he said.

Figueredo Planchart described Panama's situation as "worrisome" stating that "we are beginning to see signs of frustation" because of the absence of the aid promised by the United States and "because a climate of tranquillity has not been achieved to promote the return of investors."

The minister, who favors revision of the hemisphere's institutional system, pointed out that the Group of Rio has turned into an "important center for convergence" for the nations of the region.